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The Bombay Chronicle

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Boycott Of Bengal Governor's Address

Congress Objective Is To Bring Relief To People

TASK BEFORE BOMBAY CABINET

Premier Kher's Plea For Sympathetic Understanding

"Whatever may be the temporary differences which have kept man and man apart, there is the feeling of one common brotherhood pulsating through all the hearts," observed Mr. B. G. Kher Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, at a Tea Party given to him and the Cabinet by Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C. at his residence at Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai were among the distinguished guests of the evening, including several Europeans

Congress Objective

To the cosmopolitan and enlightened gathering comprising of Indians and Europeans, Mr. B. G. Kher outlined in general terms, the programme and policy of the Indian National Congress and the reasons why the Congress had accepted office.

Resting Place

Mr. Kher declared that they had not reached the end of their journey and their present position was one of the resting places on their long journey.

FIRST POPULAR MINISTERS

Covers were laid for about 50 guests who included Congress leaders and prominent Muslims and a number of Europeans.

Dr. Hamied in a brief speech congratulated Mr. B. G. Kher and his Ministers on having taken up the administration of the Province. They were the first popular Ministers, under the new reforms and the first Congress ministers to accept office. (Applause).

INTENSE STRUGGLE AHEAD

They richly deserved their present position having put in a long and glorious record of suffering and sacrifice for the cause of their country. It was a matter for great pleasure that they were able to achieve small successes in their struggle for national freedom. He was aware that the goal and the destination were not yet reached. They remained still a long way off. He could imagine more intense struggles awaiting the nation in the future before the national goal could be attained.

"There is a section in the community to which I belong," observed Dr. Hamied, "which does not believe in this struggle. But it only means that this section does not want to stand any hardships that may have to be faced in such a struggle."

Continuing Dr. Hamied said that that was the reason, why this section was out to create a Muslim bloc in the country, based on religious unity. But it was impossible to have such a kind of unity. If unity were to be permanent it should be based on common interests and common ideals.

TRIBUTE TO KHER'S CABINET

Mr. Kher, the speaker added, had a band of selfless workers with him in the Cabinet. People expected a great deal out of the present Constitution, without fully realising that it was a sham and that the power of the Ministers was very much limited.

Nobody need expect that the Congress ministries would work miracles, but he was confident that the Congress Ministers would do all in their power for the amelioration of the poverty of the people. Government under democracy depended to a great extent on popular support and he assured the Ministers that they would all abide loyally by the decisions of the Cabinet and the acts of the Government. (Applause).

Premier's Reply

Mr. B. G. Kher replying thanked Dr. and Mrs. Hamied for the opportunity afforded him to come into contact with distinguished ladies and gentlemen. Public opinion was an entity without whose support no Government could be carried on. This was an occasion on which they could come to know each other and find points of common contact and round off the angularities by such contacts. There were few places, where people belonging to such different communities and nations had come together with the purpose of knowing one another, as the residence of Dr. Hamied, where this function had been arranged.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

Emphasising the attitude taken up by the Indian National Congress on the need for cordial relations among the communities, Mr. Kher observed that if the Indian National Congress stood for anything to-day, it stood for giving each man his due without distinction, and for securing each and every one in this country as much as the people in other countries had got. The Congress stood for the fundamental rights of the people and for their freedom and for attaining these it had been carrying on a great movement for many years in the past.

No other great organisation existed in India with this purpose and the Congress fought not for all points common to all communities in this country. And the Congress, under the noble lead of an inspired and great soul, had been attempting to secure these for the people.

APPEAL TO SYMPATHISERS

They were not blind to the fact that they had not reached the end of their journey and that their present position was one of the resting places on their long march towards their goal But in the meantime, they had to bring relief to the people and if there were more persons to-day, who had taken a broad-minded view of things, as Dr. Hamied had taken, their struggle, their path, and their work would be ever smoothened and easy.

Mr. Kher pointed out that whatever might be the temporary difference, which had kept man and man apart, the feeling of common brotherhood was pulsating through all the hearts.

The guests of the evening were introduced to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Kher, and to the members of the Cabinet.

The gathering dispersed after two hours and the function was a complete success. All enjoyed the joke when Dr. Hamied suddenly remembered that July 25 was his one-year-old son's birthday!

PREMIER AND MUNSHI FOR POONA

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, are leaving for Poona, by the Poona Express to-day (Monday) morning.

It is understood that the Ministers would remain at Poona until the Budget Session of the Legislature commences. They may be coming to Bombay during the week-ends. Mr. Yaseen Noorie, Minister in charge of Public Works, left for Ahmedabad on Sunday evening and expects to return to Poona on Tuesday.

EGYPTIANS' "HAPPIEST DAY"

Jubilation Over King Farouk's Return Home On Eve Of Coronation

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.

With the Coronation only four days ahead, striking scenes of loyalty marked the return of King Farouk following his five-month visit to Europe. Enormous crowds lined the decorated route and cheered frantically as the King and the other members of the Royal family drove to the station 'en route' to Cairo.

Bands of various foreign communities paraded the streets, and there were resounding shouts of "Vive le Roi" and "This is our Happiest Day".—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY MUSICIAN DEAD

Prof. Manjikhan Alladiyakhan Succumbs To Cerebral Apoplexy

We regret to announce the death of Bombay's well-known musician, Prof. Manjikhan Alladiyakhan, which took place on Sunday evening at 7-30 o'clock at his residence, Dama House, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, after an illness that lasted only a couple of days. He suffered from an attack of cerebral apoplexy. He was an exponent of classical music and was ex-Director of Music, Kolhapur State. He leaves behind him a large circle of musicians and friends to mourn his death, which has come as a shock to them, as he was hale and hearty on Friday morning.

The funeral procession will start from his residence to-day (Monday) at 7-30 a.m.

Congress Legislators' Decision

NO ATTENDANCE AT JT. SESSION ON THURSDAY

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Congress Party of the Bengal Legislative Council at a meeting held this evening decided not to attend the meeting of the Council on July 29, when the Governor addresses both Houses of the Legislature.—A. P.

TOLL OF AIR RAID ON BARCELONA

BARCELONA, July 25.

Sixty-five people were killed and 150 injured in an air raid on Barcelona at 3-35 a.m. to-day.

Five insurgent 'planes which flew low over the centre of the City in brilliant moonlight, dropped a score of bombs. Anti-aircraft and machine-guns fired at the raiders.—Reuter.

Move For Great Indian Art Exhibition In London

Royal Academy's Readiness To Help Project: Sir E. Lutyen's Blessings

LONDON, July 25.

The Royal Academy's readiness to consider the Exhibition of Indian art in London is expressed in a letter to "The Sunday Times," from Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy.

Sir William points out that owing to the great difficulties in forming an exhibition of Indian art which will compare favourably with the great exhibitions of Persian and Chinese art no definite plan, backed by responsible authorities has been hitherto forthcoming. But the Royal Academy is ready at any time to consider a properly framed and comprehensive scheme for an exhibition.

The project is supported by a number of other letters, including one from Sir Edwin Lutyens, who states that if Indians and Englishmen put their heads together they could gather an exhibition as surprising and inspiring as any yet held.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS MINISTER SEES GANDHIJI

Raman Menon To Discuss Jail Problems

WARDHA, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. Raman Menon, Madras Minister for jails and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the All-India Spinners Association, arrived here by the Grand Trunk Express and drove to Shegaon.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker will discuss with Mahatmaji, a scheme for giving impetus to khadi in provinces where Congress ministries are in power. The Hon. Mr. Raman Menon will discuss with Gandhiji the proposals of the Madras Ministry for implementing the Congress programme which will guide other provinces and also jail problems.—A.P.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

No Contract Labour In Municipal Crusher And Asphalt Plant

The Secretary Bombay Municipal Workers' Union writes:—

The struggle of the Municipal workers for the abolition of contract system pursued by the Bombay Municipality has had the desired effect and the Union has been informed by the Deputy City Engineer that the work of crusher and asphalt plant is to be carried out by Departmental labour and the original plan of running the same by contract has been abandoned.

TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT

We do not know as to how long will this decision of the Deputy City Engineer remain in force as this is the second time the same decision is taken again. The struggle therefore, does not end here till a final decision in the matter is reached, whereby it should be declared that the Municipal work shall not be done by contract but by Departmental labour alone. For the present it can be said that a temporary settlement has been arrived at.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE

But a new and equally important dispute has arisen from a recent circular of the Municipal Commissioner, whereby the pumping workers' casual leave is reduced to 15 days from 24 days a year. It was in 1937 that the question of pumping workers was settled by the efforts of the Union, taking into consideration their peculiar and dangerous work in the Department. Another reason for this is that they do not get any holiday during the week. In the circumstances it is highly necessary to revise the whole system of granting holidays and casual leave.

ACUTE TENSION AT PEIPING

Japanese Move To Drive Out Chinese Division

LONDON, July 25.

There is acute tension at Peiping owing to the fear that the Japanese may try forcibly to eject the recalcitrant Chinese 37th Division under the command of the fiery anti-Japanese General Feng Chian, which the Japanese declare are digging in new positions near Papaoshan and Wangping.

JAPANESE SHIPS BRING SUPPLIES

Anxiety in North China has been increased by the report that three Japanese transport arrived at Taku and are landing military supplies.

CHIANG SENDS ENVOY

Meanwhile Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has sent an envoy to the north, apparently to ascertain what the Hopei-Chahar Council has agreed with the Japanese.—Reuter.

EXODUS FROM SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, July 25.

At least 20,000 panicstricken Chinese are estimated to have fled into the International Settlement at night after the appearance of Japanese patrols at Chapei in the circumstances of the alleged abduction of Miyazaki.

A mysterious Japanese civilian, who claimed to be an eye-witness thereof, disappeared after giving a false name and address and Miyazaki's alleged comrades have failed to disclose his identity.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT "ROY" CULT

Punjab Socialist Party Appoints Sub-Committee

LAHORE, July 25.

"That strong measures immediately be taken to check the spread of what is described as M. N. Royism in the Punjab," was the gist of resolutions passed at an all-day sitting of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party to-day.

The meeting discussed the proposed holding of a Youth Conference in Sialkote under the presidentship of Mr. Roy, despite universal dissociation on the part of responsible Socialist organisations in the Punjab.

TO FIGHT "ROY" CULT

A Sub-Committee, including Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, the President of the Kisan Conference, was formed to issue a manifesto and take such other steps to counteract the Roy cult.

The Party held a lengthy discussion on the question of taking disciplinary action against certain members It expelled from the Party a prominent Socialist member of the Punjab Assembly for defying the Party's discipline. Similar action is threatened against two other Socialist M.L.A.'s unless they express regret within a fortnight.

The Party decided to invite the next session of the All-India Congress Socialist Convention to Lahore.—A.P.

JINNAH'S REPLY TO RAJEN BABU'S OFFER

Why Open Negotiations Through Channel Of Press?

"Suspects, There Is No Genuine Desire For Honourable Settlement"

BOMBAY, July 26.

Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, has in reply to Babu Rajendraprasad's offer issued the following statement:—

"I have seen the report of the statement of Babu Rajenraprasad under the heading "Rajenbabu returns to the charge."

Babu Rajendraprasad begins by saying:—"I have seen Mr Jinnah's statement regarding the breakdown of the Delhi negotiations. I am afraid that there is nothing in my statement which I should withdraw."

The statement that I complained of was made by him in his interview which was published on July 6, 1937, in which he stated: "It is not correct to say that even a certain section of the influential Congress leaders were deadly opposed to the formula."

I think he must be satisfied now after the statement of the Bengal leaders who say that that is not true.

"SPORTING OFFER."

In what he characterises as a sporting offer, he makes another statement which also is absolutely incorrect and without foundation. He says: "I am making a sporting offer to Mr. Jinnah that I offer to get the formula accepted by the Congress even to-day if he offers, as he had done then, to get signatures to it of all Musalman leaders barring one or two whom he had named to me."

It is a conditional offer devoid of any sporting spirit. In the first place I never offered to get signatures to Babu Rajendraprasad's formula of all Musalman leaders barring one or two whom I had named or any leader. Babu Rajendraprasad has forgotten the genesis of our conversations. I was requested by Babu Rajendraprasad and other Congress leaders to meet him and the question was, how to put an end to the bitter controversy that was raging at the time over the Communal Award between the Hindus and the Musalmans. The Muslim point of view which I put before them was that the Hindus should provisionally accept the Communal Award until a substitute was agreed upon between the communities concerned and that we should utilise the Provincial Constitution for what it was worth and carry on our united struggle until we secure a Constitution for our country which will satisfy our people. This was not acceptable to Babu Rajendraprasad and his friends

SUBSTITUTE FOR AWARD.

Next it was suggested that if they could propose a substitute on the basis of joint electorate which would go better and secure more in the interests of the Musalmans than the Communal Award had given to them, would I then consider it. I naturally said if any such proposal came with the universal support of the communities concerned, namely, the Hindus and the Sikhs, I would place it before the session of the All-India Muslim League without delay and in my reply to his letter asking me to meet him I wrote as follows:—

Dear Rajenprasad,

Thank you for your letter of the 24th instant. I have consulted a few friends and I should be glad to meet you in my individual capacity for the purpose referred to in your letter as requested by you. Yours sincerely, M. A. Jinnah."

WHY THROUGH PRESS?

I had no authority from the League to come to any agreement and my position to-day is exactly the same as before. It is somewhat astonishing that Babu Rajendraprasad should have adopted the method, the manner and the channel of approach, through which he has flung "this sporting offer," with regard to an issue which involves the fate and the future of eighty millions of Musalmans and the country at large. In all seriousness I appeal to him, does he think that this is the right way to open negotiations through the channel of the press for a settlement of this vital and far-reaching question? His "sporting offer" amounts to this, that I must get the signatures of all the Musalman leaders from all over India except one or two and request him to get it passed by the Congress.

Surely if a substitute for the Communal Award which the Musalmans have already accepted is to be proposed, it can only come from the Hindu and Sikh leaders who are opposed to it and the two communities directly concerned, I can repeat now what I said when we commenced our talks at Delhi in January, 1935, that if Babu Rajendraprasad is so sure of getting the Congress to adopt his formula as a substitute for the Communal Award and informs me to that effect with the authority and sanction of the Congress, I will place it before the All-India Muslim League without delay.

IN SELF-DEFENCE!

I do not wish in any way to make the course of negotiations or settlement difficult, but I must say in self-defence that this sudden change of front and the manner, the method and the channel, namely, the press, that are adopted and what is being reported in newspapers about a few Muslims in the United Provinces threatening to leave the Muslim League, if I do not carry out what Babu Rajendraprasad has enjoined me to do, lead me to suspect that it is not a genuine desire for an honourable settlement, but is an attempt to divide the Musalmans; to split the Muslim League and to strike a blow at unity among Musalmans for which I have been working. For until yesterday, not to go beyond the Faizpur resolution, according to the pronouncements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking with the authority of the President of the Congress, the position was that to talk about the rights and interests of the minorities and their safeguard was utter nonsense. The Congress, according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Secretary of the Congress, in their latest statements, was out to destroy the Communal Award, as it was not acceptable to them and we were told that if we wanted any settlement, we must apply to the Hindu Mahasabha.

A STRAY MUSALMAN

In the meantime the Congress policy was that Mussalmans should join the Congress unconditionally and sign their pledge. After the Congress was flush with its majority in six Provinces, Congress deliberately decided to ignore, nay decided to non-cooperate with the Muslim League parties in the various Provincial Legislatures and they have in forming the Ministries vindicated the justice and the fair treatment to the minorities, urged and promised by Mahatma Gandhi very recently by having made a good feast of all the loaves and fishes that are at present available for the Congress Party in the various legislatures and getting a stray Mussalman to exchange a pledge overnight to accept Ministry the next morning. I regret that I should be obliged to point out these matters and that I should

(Continued on page 8 Col 7)

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Bombay, 26th July, 1937. 8795.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd August 1937, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, requesting the Corporation to elect four nominees on the Managing Committee of the Infirmary and the Beggars' Home proposed to be established at Haines Road from the King George V Jubilee Fund, etc.
2. Interpellations.
3. Letters from (a) Master Maniram Jagarnath and other students and (b) Mr. Bhupatiram Sharma—Requesting that the Hindi School at Walkeshwar may be taken over by the Municipality.
4. Letter from Mr. Premchand and others—Requesting that the Hindi School at Lower Colaba may be taken over by the Municipality.
5-7. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (6) Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir and (7) Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning grants in aid of their respective institutions for the year 1937-38.
8. Letter from the President Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir—Forwarding the Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Institution for the year 1936-37.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9-10. Recommending additional Budget grants to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of (9) a Farewell Address to His Excellency the Governor and (10) an Address of Welcome to the Governor-designate of Bombay.
11. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.
12. Regarding the provision of two gas lamps in the Bandra Slaughter Houses Yard.
13. Regarding a proposal to set apart a Municipal plot of land adjacent to the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road for a cemetery for the Alia Bohra community, etc.
14. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

15. Regarding the change in the user of plot No. 43, Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate.
16. Regarding the revised layout of certain plots in Scheme 52, Worli Estate.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

17. Regarding the revised arrangement for the management of the Tulsi Lake Forest.
18. Regarding the appointment of the Senior Assistant Estate Agent to the post of the Deputy Estate Agent and Land Manager.
19. Regarding transfer of an item in the Schedule of fees from Statement A to Statement C.

Schools Committee's Letters—

20. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.
21. Requesting sanction to an additional Budget grant to meet extra expenditure on primary education to be incurred during the current year.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Requesting sanction to the change of user of plot No. 58, Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate.
23. Regarding the grant of a lease in perpetuity in respect of plot No. 56-B, Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate.
24. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
26. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.
27. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in June 1937.
28. Regarding a proposal from Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd., to construct two additional floors to their building on Hornby Road.
29. Regarding the construction of an additional floor to a building in Scheme 3, Sandhurst Road West Estate.
30. Requesting sanction to the conveyance of certain plots in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme being prepared in the name of the Mangrol Building Society.
31. Regarding the sale of right of quarring the hill situated on the north of Jerbai Wadia Road.
32. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of members of the Managing Board of the Institute during the year 1936-37.
33. Letter from Mr. V. S. Velinkar—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation.
34. Letter from Lady Sakerbai Sorabjee Pochkhanawala—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband the late Sir Sorabjee N. Pochkhanawala, Kt.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

35. Regarding the draft Address of Welcome to Sir Roger Lumley, Governor-designate of Bombay.
36. Regarding the draft Farewell Address to His Excellency Lord Brabourne on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay.
37. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
38. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

39-45. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(39-42) For requesting the Commissioner to report regarding (39) the construction of a building with second-hand materials, etc., in Scheme 52, Worli Hill Estate; (40-41) the working of (40) the newly opened Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Colaba and Parel (41) the Bombay Weights and Measures Act in the City and (42) the insanitary condition of chawls at Kalachowki; (43) for requesting the Schools Committee to report on several items of expenditure in their Budget which are not admitted by Government for assessing their contribution; (44) for requesting the Municipal Secretary to inform the Councillors of the date fixed for the holding of the Monthly meetings of the Corporation; and (45) for expediting the work of shifting the present tramway refuge and the terminus of Girgaum No. 8 Tram near the Flora Fountain to the traffic island created thereat.
46. From Mr. M. I. Rowjee—For requesting the institutions in the City receiving grants in aid from the Municipal Fund to disaffiliate their Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops from the Baden-Powell Scout movement.
47. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the question of constructing dormitories for providing sleeping accommodation for those sleeping on footpaths, streets, etc.
48. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For expressing an opinion that in the Municipal land leased temporarily for constructing huts, roads, lighting, etc., should be provided at Municipal expense.
49. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For considering further the proposition of Mr. Y. J. Meherally that no person in Municipal service should be given a salary of more than Rs. 500 per month.
50. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For urging upon Government the necessity of returning to the Municipality all the municipal sources of income which have been appropriated by them for provincial purposes.
51. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For expressing an opinion that persons who were hitherto considered qualified to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll should not be disfranchised without consulting the Corporation.
52. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For providing dust-bins in the compounds of buildings situated on Bhalchandra Road.
53-54. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting (53) the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., to discontinue the suspension of the half anna concession fare charged by them to adults on certain holidays and to grant the same throughout the year and (54) the Commissioner to take steps to improve the condition of roads, etc., in the vicinity of the City Improvement Trust Chawls and the newly built sheds at Suparibaug Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th July, 1937.
(5884)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 96293 on the life of Mr. F. M. Gadney is lost and the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the Assignee unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

G. D. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay 26th July 1937. 8794.

Public Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. and
In the matter of The INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held at Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1937, the following special Resolution was duly passed:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Laxmidas M. Khatau and Mr. Sorab S. Engineer be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with authority to each Liquidator to exercise all the powers of the Liquidators and that the remuneration of the Liquidators be Rs. 4,000 jointly."

SORAB S. ENGINEER,
Liquidator,
The Katni Cement & Industrial Co. Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Dated, 24th July 1937,
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort Bombay.
5885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. and
In the matter of The INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 6th day of September, 1937 being the day for that purpose fixed by me, Sorab S. Engineer, one of the Liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors or attorneys, if any, to me the undersigned, and, if so required by notice in writing from me, or by their solicitors or attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SORAB S. ENGINEER,
Liquidator,
The Katni Cement & Industrial Co. Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Dated, 24th July, 1937,
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
5886.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2546 of 1922.

THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
A. N. CHAWALLA & Co., a firm ..... Defendants.

To,
A. N. CHAWALLA,
A partner in the abovenamed defendant firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI r. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 30th day of July, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the Consent Decree pronounced against you on the 28th day of September, 1922, in the above suit should not be executed against you for the balance due thereunder.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
5882.

Auction Sales.

MENESSE & CO.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, SWORDS, DAGGERS, KNIVES, ETC.
And at 2 p.m. (S. T.).
Clothing, perfumery, wines and spirits, wireless goods, cigarettes, tobacco, saccharine, etc.,

In accordance with Sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1937, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned unclaimed and confiscated goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate in British India of Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, late of Bhavnagar in the Bhavnagar State deceased, who died on the 9th day of September, 1935, and Letters of Administration with copy of the will annexed thereto to whose estate in British India were granted to Mr. Amritlal Jhaverlal Desai as constituted attorney of Mr. Kaikobad Fardunji Vakil, the residuary legatee mentioned in the said will by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 20th day of November, 1936, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Mr. Amritlal Jhaverlal Desai, on or before the 24th day of August, 1937, at the undermentioned address, on which date the said Mr. Amritlal Jhaverlal Desai will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased in British India amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said Mr. Amritlal Jhaverlal Desai will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1937.
AMRITLAL & CO.
Solicitors for Mr. Amritlal Jhaverlal Desai.
Wadia Building,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay
5887

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT POONA.
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY COMPLETE BUNGLOW FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME AND MODERN STYLE FURNITURE MADE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE, BENJAMIN, ETC., BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED SOFAS, CHIFFONIERS, TEAPOYS, RICH PERSIAN CARPETS, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Sunday, the 1st August 1937 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 204, Wellesley Road, Poona, opposite Burma Shell Tanks, household furniture of the latest designs such as sliding dining tables chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons to match, cabinets, centre tables, tapestry lined showcases, His Master's Voice gramophone, Ping-pong table, Zoonda cupboards, one lot blackwood carved furniture, such as elephant and camel tables, ultra-modern Chesterfield suites, wooden beds, dressing tables, roll top writing table, revolving chair, mirrored almyrahs, chests of drawers, nests of teapoys, etc.

Furniture is on view.

N. B.—Lovers of Artistic Furniture are invited to view the furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salebhoy Jafferji, the administrator of the estate of Bai Jenabai Salebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following property on the premises on the day mentioned below.

LOT NO. 2.—(TO-DAY), MONDAY, the 26th July, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:

LOT NO 2.—All that piece of Government land with dwelling house at Chimnaji Butcher Street containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Street Nos. 17-19 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by Chimnaji Butcher Street, on the North by the house of Raghoba Balaji and on the South by the house of Nathubhoy, Jan Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

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750" to 999"	Rs. 1-12—0
1000" & over	Rs. 1—8—0

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Mysore Letter

BIG HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

Plans To Double State's Revenue

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: (By Mail).

The Government of Mysore will shortly launch two big Hydro-Electric Schemes into operation which will roughly cost to the Government Rs. 2,10,00,000. One of them is the Shimsha Hydro-Electric Project and another is the Gerasoppa Hydro-Electric Project. After the completion of both of these schemes it is estimated the Government's revenue will be twice that of the present one.

PROTEST AGAINST B.P.'S REMARKS.

Mr. Nejalingappa, a leading member of the Mysore Boy Scouts' Association, a leading Congress member in the Mysore Legislature, and the President of the Chittaldurg Distt. Congress Committee has resigned his membership from the Mysore Chief Scout organisation as a protest against the insulting words of Lord Baden-Powell against Indians and also as a protest against the Mysore organisation continuing its connection with the B.-P. movement.

CONVOCATION.

The Mysore University Convocation has been arranged to take place this year on the 29th October at 9 a.m. at Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Chancellor of the University.

CHOLERA WAXES IN PRESIDENCY

Heavy Casualties In Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 17th July were as under:—

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were:—474 attacks and 179 deaths against 406 attacks and 136 deaths in the previous week. West Khandesh district reported 165 attacks and 53 deaths against 179-54 in the previous week; Nasik 135-61 against 72-25; East Khandesh 58-16 against 44-13; Bijapur 52-22 against 47-11; Sholapur 34-16 against 33-14; Satara 15-4 against 5-5; Ahmednagar 12-4 against 11-4; Dharwar 1-2 against 7-3; Thana 1-0 against 7-6 and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

Plague:—Fourteen cases and 10 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 5-2 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 11 attacks and 10 deaths against 3-1 and Kanara 3-0 against 2-1.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 170 bringing the total of inoculations since 1st January to 9,968.

Small-pox:—Small-pox figures for the week are: Kolaba 16-8; Ratnagiri 16-1; Satara 12-3; Nasik 9-2; Sholapur 6-2; East Khandesh 5-1; Bijapur 5-0; Poona 4-1; Ahmednagar 1-1; Panch Mahals 1-0 and Bombay City 27-16. Total 102 attacks and 35 deaths against 68-19 in the previous week.

Nine cases and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay City had 6 attacks and 1 death, Ahmedabad town 2-0 and Sholapur Town 1-1.

The touring medical officer on anti-malarial duty appointed in Kanara district visited 9 villages and treated 92 persons. Of these 55 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 130; of these 103 were found with enlarged spleen.

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New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Flag Salutation

Let August 1st Mark Release Of Politicals And Restoration Of Civil Liberties

The monthly flag hoisting ceremony was held at the Congress House, on Sunday morning, when Prof. D. R. Gharpure, unfurled the Tricolour National Flag.

Hoisting the flag, Prof. Gharpure said that the national flag which was the symbol of the aspirations of the Indians should be flown over all the Government Houses and the day, he hoped, would not be far off, when the Tricolour flag would fly triumphantly. He exhorted the audience to uphold the honour of the national flag at all times.

Mr. Ganpatsankar N. Desai, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, addressing the gathering next said a tribute to the services rendered by Prof. Gharpure in Maharashtra.

Mr. Desai appealed to the public to celebrate the Office acceptance Day on August 1st, along with the anniversary of the late Lokmanya.

CONGRESS CABINET AND AUGUST 1

Despite inclement weather, a large gathering was present at the Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, to participate in the Monthly Flag Salutation, held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar unfurled the National Tricolour.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

The Secretary of the Ward Committee who addressed the meeting referred to the formation of Congress Ministries and declared that it did not mean the advent of Congress Raj. Congress Raj would come when India attained complete independence and when poverty and unemployment had disappeared. The achievement of these was still a long way off. The present position demanded vigilance and the success of the Ministries depended upon the strength of mass pressure. It was, therefore, necessary, that peasants and workers should strengthen their own separate organisations for pressing forward their particular problems requiring immediate solution and participate in the Congress for the attainment of political independence.

AUGUST 1ST

The speaker further pointed out how the President of the Indian National Congress had instructed the country to observe August 1 as a day of All-India felicitations of the Congress Ministries when the implication of the Congress decision should be explained to the people. The speaker said that that day synchronised with Lokmanya Tilak's death anniversary. What could be better than a declaration from the Congress Ministries on that day that all political prisoners and detenus had been released, that all restrictions on political and labour workers had been removed and that all bans on organisations had been lifted? He urged all present to redouble their efforts in the cause of freedom and join the Congress and strengthen it.

NEW ORDER

Mr. S. R. Batliwala explained the change that had taken place in the course of a month. The puppet ministers had gone and Congressmen had filled that place. But Congress Raj was far away still Acceptance of office by the Congress was meant to implement the national resolve to wreck the unwanted constitution; but with what little power it vested the Ministers, Congressmen in office would try to relieve the tragic condition of the people. They should not remain content with the fact that all their ills would be over now. For that they would have to struggle. By strengthening the Congress and the organisations of the masses, they would be strengthening the hands of the Congress Ministers to take bold action.

The function came to a close amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad".

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS PRICE OF LIBERTY

Congress Ministers' First Steps

Mr. Indulal Yognik writes:—
"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty", wrote the Congress President a few days ago. I make, therefore no apology for scanning closely the first steps of the Congress ministers in several provinces.

No doubt the Bombay Ministry may be congratulated for releasing Senapati Bapat. But why has it confined its press amnesty to two Marathi papers only? "Advocate of India" Press—which prints two Gujerati dailies and one weekly—has been excluded from the scope of the order? For the Ministers should know even at a glance at the press security files in the secretariat offices that this press was compelled to deposit a security of Rs. 3,000 some years ago for printing my play dealing with civil disobedience in Bardoli and that Cooper Ministry when duly approached on the subject refused to rescind the order.

The Congress Ministries in C. P. have rightly placed an embargo on all collectionc of land revenue till the end of December, but they have not extended the moratorium to the debts owing to landlords, sahukars, co-operative societies and banks.

And if this woeful omission is not made good in time, we may be sure that the Sahukars and other creditors will begin a stampede for extorting their pound of flesh from the pauperised peasants.

Turning to the United Provinces, we find a prominent Socialist criticising the Pant Ministry's amnesty orders in that those hardly touched the fringe of the problem.

How can we have a new atmosphere of peace and hope in U. P., if a large number of Chauri Chora, Kakori and other prisoners are allowed to languish behind prison bars after they have already served long terms in jail!

Pandit Pant's contribution to the Cawnpore Labour dispute should also serve as an eye-opener to all Labour workers and Trade Unions. While the Prime Minister was congratulating himself on the "amicable settlement" arrived at between the workers and the mill management", thousands of workers of the Kamalapet Jute Mills had not resumed work as they decided against the ministerial settlement after four hour long discussion.

Why wouldn't Premier Pant at any rate withdraw the hated Section 144, promulgated by the Magistrate before his arrival?

In Madras the great C. R. and Giri have done one better. The astute Premier has hurriedly summoned up Com. Meherally after releasing him—obviously with a view to prevent him touring the Malabar, districts.

The Labour Leader Giri might well plume himself on the prompt settlement of the P.W.D. Workers' strike. But how has this been achieved? Not by conceding a single demand of the workers, but only by proclaiming 'status quo' in wages and by shunting off all the grievances to a committee of inquiry.

KRISHNA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 20.

Mr. Mohamed Farhathulla, B.Sc., a popular engineer who was in charge of the European Officers' quarters and construction of City Police Barracks, has been transferred to Raichur, to carry out the construction of Krishna bridge near Devsgur.

It may be recalled that the Nizam's Government recently sanctioned the scheme of constructing the bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,00,000. The scheme, when materialised, will accelerate the communication of the Dominions with that of Bombay Presidency.

TRAGIC END OF TWO ZEMINDARS

HYDERABAD, (Sind): July 23.

The news of the tragic end of two young Zemindars has been received here from Badin.

It is reported that the deceased were riding a horse, when the horse came near a canal, it took fright and jumped into it. The animal, however, managed to come out of the water after some time, but the riders were drowned. Their corpses were recovered later.—United Press.

CITY FATHERS' WALK-OUT

Protest Against Ruling Of Bandra Municipal President

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, Saturday.

Can a resolution based on a motion that has been ruled out of order be moved was the point in question at yesterday's Municipal Board meeting with Dr. Dias in the chair. As the President declared in the affirmative Messrs. Navlakar and Ign. D'Monte walked out in protest.

The question arose out of a notice of motion sent in by Mr. Navalkar purporting to declare the action of the Public Health Committee, in accepting the bid for the bazaar vegetable market, as illegal and 'ultra vires' under Sec. 48(3) (c).

After Mr. Navalkar had moved the motion, Mr. Bulsara raised a point of order that it was only the prerogative of the Court of law to declare an act of the Municipality illegal and pointed out the relevant section in the Municipal Act. Rao Bahadur Pradhan in supporting the point of order declared that it was not only for an ordinary court to rule the action of the Public Health Committee illegal but the matter could be taken as far as the Privy Council. He then placed the facts of the case and showed that the action of the Committee was entirely in accordance with the Section quoted by Mr. Navalkar. He strongly deprecated the attitude of Mr. Navalkar especially in dubbing the acts of the Board as illegal.

Prof. Almeida also disapproved of the motion brought forward by Mr. Navalkar and wanted to move that the resolution of Mr. Navalkar was erroneous and misleading.

The President, Dr. Dias, then inquired if Mr. Bulsara desired to press his point of order. But Messrs. Ign. D'Monte and Navalkar pointed out that as a point of order was raised the President should give his ruling. Dr. Dias then ruled that the motion as moved by Mr. Navalkar was not in order but he reserved the right to Mr. Rao Bahadur Pradhan to move a resolution based on it. Thereupon a resolution as suggested by Prof. Almeida above was moved. To this both Mr. Navalkar and Ign. D'Monte objected and as the President stated that his action was in order, the two members walked out.

MEHERALLY IN BOMBAY

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Madras, after his recent release from the Cannanore Jail.

Mr. Meherally was accorded a warm reception by the officials and members of the Congress Socialist Party and other Congressmen in the City, when he alighted from the Madras Express, at the Victoria Terminus.

Vile Parle Night School And Adult Education Institution

(From A Correspondent).

A meeting of the sympathisers and helpers of the above institution was held on Saturday, the 17th instant, in the school premises when Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia presided. The report of the working of the institution was read and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The citizens of Vile Parle present in the meeting are of the opinion that in order to place this institution on a sound footing resolved that the citizens present show their willingness to become members of the institution and they elect a Committee of the following citizens to draft a constitution and enrol more members: Messrs. Jagmohandas Kapadia, Jinabhai Desai, G. B. Deo, Umedchand Barodia and Dr. Jagannath Vora."

The constitution is to be drafted and placed before a general meeting of the members for consideration within 2 months in order to carry out the above work Mr. Dwarkadas Gokuldas was provisionally to act as a honorary Secretary. The membership fee for an ordinary member was fixed at Rs. 3 per annum.

Nainital Municipal Elections

NAINITAL, July 24.

At a meeting last evening the local Congress Committee decided to contest the municipal elections of Naini Tal.—United Press.

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Record Entries For Rovers Cup

18 OUTSTATION TEAMS TO PARTICIPATE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The allotment of Rs. 15,000, by the Western India Football Association, in defraying the travelling and other expenses of up-country teams, has resulted in a record entry for the Rovers Cup Football tournament, due to commence in Bombay on August 1.

The following are the entries:—

OUTSTATION TEAMS

"T" Field Battery, R.A. (Nasirabad).
1st Bn. West Yorks (Trimulgherry).
Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Poona).
Union Football Club (Peshawar).
1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment (Nasirabad).
6th Field Brigade, R.A. (Mhow).
Bangalore Muslims.
Delhi Young Men.
All Blues (Jamshedpur).
All Reds.
United Provinces XI.
Mohammedan Sporting (Calcutta).
3rd Field Brigade, R.A. (Kirkee).
Shining Football Club (Kohat)
Devonshire Regiment (Lucknow).
Afghan Football Club.
Somerset Light Infantry (Poona)
Muslim Football Club (Quetta)

LOCAL TEAMS

Cheshire Regiment, 14th Heavy Battery R.A., Indian Football League, Bombay City, Bombay Gymkhana, Texaco Club, Bombay North, Y.M.C.A., B. B. & C. I. Railway.

JUBBULPORE XV BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

Rugby Football At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In a rugby football match played at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, the Jubbulpore XV defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by one goal and two tries (11 points) to two goals (10 points).

MEAKIN FOOTBALL CUP 1937

Appointments Of Referees

The following appointments have been made in respect of referees and linesmen for the above mentioned tournament, which starts at the Cooperage from Monday, July 26:—

Referee.	Linesmen	Match
L/Sgt. T. Dyer	Capt. J. M. Lee Mr. L. Hibbert.	'A'
C/Sgt. J. Reeks	L/Sgt. T. Dyer Sgt. L. Marshall	'A'
Sgt. L. Marshall	Capt. J. M. Lee C/Sgt. J. Reeks	'C'
B. S. M. Birchnell	Hav. Ranganatham & Mr. Hibbert.	'D'

Appointments for matches 'E', 'F' and 'G' will be made later.

WEIGHT-LIFTING IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 23.

A Hyderabad District Weight-lifting Competition organized by the Young Muslim P. C. Club, Hyderabad Sind was held at the above Club on the 11th July 1937, on one hand lift. Prizes were awarded to lifters who lifted the highest poundage in each lift. The results were as follows:—

10 STONE CLASS.

Name of the Lifter, Name of the Club:—

Md. Suleman, Allahbux P. C. Club, Snatch 120, Jerk 132.

Md. Umer, Allahbux P. C. Club, Snatch 98, Jerk 120, Press 140.

Abdul Latif, Allahbux P. C. Club, Snatch 112, Jerk 120.

Tahilram, Vishu P. C. Club, Snatch 98, Jerk 120, Press 132.

Topandas, Vishu P. C. Club, Jerk 120.

OVER TEN STONE CLASS.

A. I. Kureshi, Allahbux P. C. Club, Snatch 122, Jerk 132, Press 156.

Md. Khan, Vishu P. C. Club, Snatch 112, Press 140.

Md. Suleman was awarded 2 prizes in Snatch and Clean and Jerk, and Md. Umer was awarded one prize for lifting the highest poundage in the bent press. A. I. Kureshi was awarded all the 3 prizes in all the 3 lifts. All these records were the new District records.

Mr. Lindsey had been kind enough to referee the competition. About 1,000 people attended the meet.

BRADMAN TAKES TO SQUASH RACKETS

Regarded As A Coming Champion

ADELAIDE, (South Australia), (By Mail.)

Don Bradman is regarded as a coming squash rackets champion. This is not surprising, for every sport that Bradman touches, soon yields it's secrets to him and gives him efficiency as a player.

As a tennis player it has been said repeatedly that if Bradman could have taken the game seriously, he would have become a member of the Australian Davis Cup Team, and as a golfer he is one of the best in his club. And now the strenuous squash rackets is under his spell.

Bradman, who played his first inter-club match during the week—and won—has been a devotee of squash rackets for comparatively a short time, although it will be remembered that he played some friendly matches against the English cricketers Allen and Robins in Sydney last December.

His introduction to the game had its amazing side. A player of experience took Bradman to the court of the Amateur Sports Club to show him something of the game. The experienced player won the first game, Bradman won the next five!

"Bradman is shaping exceptionally well, and we regard him as a coming champion," said a member of the executive of the South Australian Squash Rackets Association. "He shows many of the attributes that have won him fame on the cricket field, such as his amazing keenness of eye, quick footwork and uncanny anticipation."

Squash rackets is making great progress in South Australia.

On the three courts in the State between 170 and 210 men play, sometimes in the day, and sometimes at night.

State championships are held in August or September, but inter-state games are not played.

However, there is a good chance of the Australian championships being held here next year, if the local association can arrange for sufficient accommodation for spectators, say 500.

At present the championships alternate between Melbourne and Sydney, but the Australian association is desirous of staging championships in Adelaide as well.

Comparatively little is known of the progress of the game by those who do not play it, because the three courts are private. These belong to the Amateur Sports Club, the Naval and Military Club, and St. Peter's College.

The clubs had their courts installed within the last year, but there has been a court at the college for a number of years. The Duke of Windsor played on it during his visit here as Prince of Wales.

The clubs each have two A and two B teams, five players comprising a team. These teams play regular inter-club matches.—Reuter.

ONE DAY SESSION FOR ORISSA ASSEMBLY

CUTTACK, July 24.

It is definitely understood that the meeting of the Orissa Assembly will be adjourned in the last week of July after election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker on the 28th. The provisional programme fixed before has been cancelled and there will be only a one-day session.

It is further understood Orissa Ministry is going through the confidential files relating to the political prisoners. There are only two political prisoners at present in Orissa, namely Mr. Pran Krishna Padhiary who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under section 124 I.P.C. and Mr. Luxminarayan Misra who is being tried under the same section. It is understood that the Ministry will take the earliest opportunity of releasing them as soon as the condition of the Chief Minister becomes normal.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
a.m.
7-0 AIR Orchestra. Gunkali. 7-10 Qawwali. By Fateh Ali, Mubarak Ali and party of Jullunder. 7-40 Sitar Solo. By H. H. Chughtai 7-50 Lali Bai. 8-15 Sarinda Solo. 8-20 Qawwali. By Fateh Ali, Mubarak Ali and party of Jullunder. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).
p.m.
12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Shahnai Solo. (Recorded). 6-40 Qawwali. By Fateh Ali, Mubarak Ali and party of Jullunder. 7-0 Sur Bahar. Shudh Kalyan. 7-10 Lali Bai. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Legends of Many lands". No. 2. Greek and Roman Myths. By Niaz Fatehpuri. 7-45 "For Villagers Only". (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Melodies from the South. On Saraswati Vina. 9-0 Lali Bai. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Personal Recollections of G.B.S." By John Foulds. 10-0 Lali Bai. 10-20 Qawwali. By Fateh Ali, Mubarak Ali and party of Jullunder.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
a.m.
8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Krishnarao Chonkar. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla).
noon.
12-0 Indian Recorded Music. (Recorded Odeon.)
p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. A lunch hour programme arranged by a gentleman who would rather listen in to his favourite masters. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 A Nautch Gat. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing the Books". By S. U. Shukla. 6-30 To The Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Ghazal Naat and Quawwali. Yusuf Effendi. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Have you thought of them?" The Child of the tenement. Dr. J. Kumarappa. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Rumba Boys Band. 10-0 A Record Review. By Mena Silas.

Limit Of Taxation Reached

(Continued from page 12)

been reached. You, Sirs, with your active and zealous interest for public welfare, will be able to find out how retrenchment, economical administration, improvement of trade and industries, may help your resources. You have taken up a great and important Trust, and we hope only that you will be able to carry on this Trust in a manner which will be fitting both to the traditions of the Party to which you belong and to the spirit of the country in whose service you have been working for so long.

"WE HAVE BEGUN RETRENCHMENT ALREADY

Premier Hopes Merchants Will Stand By Congress Party's Objective

Mr. B. G. Kher replying said:—"In the first place let me thank you sincerely for the very splendid hospitality which you have extended to me and to my colleagues in the Cabinet. It is a very happy coincidence that our first entertainment in Poona as also in Bombay has been at the hands of a member of the mercantile community and I see my friend, Mr. Latthe here, who is in charge of finance, beaming with delight at the sight of so many merchants welcoming him and us. I, Sir, belong to a community although speaking personally I do not belong to any community, which has been accustomed to be invited at dinners. It has also been accustomed to expect after dinners some kind of contributions which are known as Dakshina. Both at Poona and in Bombay a large number of merchants and members of the trading community have attended the entertainments given to us and I look upon it as a happy augury for the future of my cabinet.

INTEREST IN INDUSTRIES

You have kindly referred to our great party and its glorious achievements. You have also referred to the question of development of trade, commerce, banking, shipping and insurance in the country. I am sure you are all very well aware of the limitations and handicaps which the Constitution imposes upon us and you will also realise that the proper and true development of the commerce and industries of the country is not possible with the limited powers that we in the provinces possess. That does not mean however that we are not going to do all that we can for the promotion of trade and industry in the country. Development of industries in the country is one of the main problems awaiting solution, particularly cottage and small industries on which the prosperity of a large number of our countrymen depends. As you all know, the Party to which I belong is making every effort to help and encourage in the best possible manner the development of such small industries.

You referred to several interesting subjects. You referred to the programme that was put before you by the interim Ministry and you were kind enough to characterise it as a paper programme not to be implemented. I will not anticipate and tell you, nor do you expect me to do so, as to what we shall in the immediate future do. I would, however, assure you that the Budget is engaging the most earnest attention of myself and all the other members of the Cabinet, who, incidentally I may say, are all members of a happy family than members of a Cabinet. As regards your desire that no further taxation should be imposed it is a very usual desire and I have yet to meet a man who would welcome the tax imposer or the tax collector. I will not like to anticipate whatever our Hon'ble friend Mr. Latthe has in view in this regard. He is very busy with the intricacies of the Budget.

ECONOMY ALREADY BEGUN

You made a reference, Sir, to retrenchment and economy. You are aware of the beginning we have already made with ourselves; for example, my friend Dr. Gilder here is satisfied by travelling third class. Some of us in the Cabinet who have good incomes going to thousands have decided to serve the country on what I consider a small allowance viz: Rs. 500 per month. You also know that instead of wasting public money in pomp and show we have started a very simple life by accommodating ourselves in a very small place without having to pay much rent. We have not, therefore, much to learn in the way of retrenchment. We have already begun in right earnest; it is the order of the day. I am not disclosing any secret or any policies or programme of the Indian National Congress. As you are all aware, the great cause and the noble ideals of that noble Soul, that Great Saint, who directs and guides our activities, have made such a great appeal to the country and as exponents of that cause and the ideal, retrenchment, no doubt, is with us an absolute duty.

As regards taxation, as you have already observed, you have for a number of years been saying that you have already reached the limit. Still taxes have been imposed and the same story has been repeated. We will certainly tax only those who can pay and not those who cannot. I do not really propose to cause any anxiety or discomfiture in you by any remarks I may make to-day. As I have already said we are going into the intricacies of the Budget and difficult as the task before us is, we will try to solve it in the best possible manner. With the solid support of the country it will be our duty to do what is in the best possible interests of the country.

TRIBUTE TO MERCHANTS

From what I know of the Indian commercial community, of their gallant deeds in the past, of the sacrifices made by the members of the community, in the cause of the political struggle, of the troubles they underwent, I am confident that in the aims and objects we have at heart, we shall not be lacking in support from the members of that community.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TRICOLOUR

Giri On Spirit Of Sacrifice For Country

MADRAS, July 25.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Minister for Labour hoisting the National Flag said that in the history of nations, many a hero had given his life for guarding the honour of his country's flag. In India also, they should cultivate the same spirit of sacrifice and should be prepared to give up their all for maintaining the dignity of their flag.—A. P.

Calcutta Father Rubs Away His Child's Colds

New External Remedy Avoids Risks of Upsetting Stomach With Internal Medicine

"Vicks VapoRub worked like a charm in the case of my youngster, who was suffering from a bad cold. I simply 'rubbed it on' at bedtime." Mr. P.N.K.I., Calcutta.

No "Dosing"—You Just Rub It On

The double-quick relief which VapoRub brings is only one reason why thousands of people here are turning to this world-famous treatment for colds.

They like it too because there is nothing to swallow—nothing to upset the stomach of even the youngest child as internal medicines so often do. All you do is rub this pleasant, vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to fight the cold *in two direct ways at once:*

1. Through the Skin. There is a comfortable tingle on the chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice.

2. Medicated Vapours. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute,* direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes you feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, and break-up congestion. With the breathing easier, you soon drop off to restful sleep. And while you sleep VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over.

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DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

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Have you exchanged your Lux Toilet Soap wrappers yet? If not, you had better hurry. This offer definitely closes on the 31st July. All you have to do to get this free soap is to collect the printed wrappers from large tablets of Lux Toilet Soap. For every nine wrappers your dealer will give you a full-size tablet of Lux Toilet Soap *free.* But you must exchange them before the 31st July.

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1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 1993.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 17, 1353
Parsi: Behman 24, 1306.
Hightide: 1-10, 13-42.
Lowtide: 7-05, 19-52.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 27.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA

The adjourned annual general meeting will be held in the Library Hall, on Sunday, August 1, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

B. P. C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (31st inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Regal

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
of "BLOSSOM TIME" fame—
RICHARD TAUBER
singing his way to Happiness in R-K-O Radio's
'LAND WITHOUT MUSIC'
Musical Score By OSCAR STRAUS
with
JIMMY DURANTE
Also exclusive pictures of the
BHITA TRAIN SMASH!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"California Straight Ahead" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"A Star is Born" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Under Sea Kingdom" Time as usual
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dukhiari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ben-Hur" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Land without Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church, behind the Prince of Wales Museum, opposite the Government Dockyard), 134-136, Apollo Street, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. O. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in Metaphysics, Prof. B. M. Mehta in French, and Mr. D. H. Marathe in Radio Communication in Wilson College, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The eighth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II), will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Jadhav Criticises Govt. Interference

DADAR CO-OPERATORS' PLEA FOR EXTENDING SCOPE OF MOVEMENT TO DEBT-REDEMPTION AND HOUSING

The fourth Dadar District Co-operative Conference met on Sunday at 3 P.M. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing-Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was present on the occasion

BRANCH AT LALBAUG

One of the important resolutions passed at the Conference urged the opening of a branch of B. P. C. Bank at Lalbaug to facilitate the business of the local societies operating in the mill-area. Another resolution stressed the need of the Co-operative Movement taking to the consumers' interests into consideration and asked all concerned to give serious attention to the establishment of stores etc. on a co-operative basis. A preliminary survey thereof was suggested to be undertaken by the Dadar Co-operative Institute.

Another resolution urged the Co-operative Societies taking up the debt-redemption problem as an opportune time had arrived, and to proceed towards solving of the housing problem of the middle and labouring classes.

Besides other routine and technical resolutions a few resolutions drawing attention to the inconvenience caused by dilatoriness due to 'red-tapism' were passed.

The resolutions referred to state that delays experienced in obtaining awards as well as in having such awards executed resulted in many societies suffering pecuniary losses.

A resolution noted that press propaganda against the provision in the rules under the Payment of Wages Act for the recovery of Co-operative Societies dues, was not in the interests of the Co-operative Movement and asked the Government not to take notice of such propaganda.

Mr. M. A. Moses the Scrutinising and Welfare Officer of E.D Sassoon and Co and chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference welcomed the delegates.

DADAR INSTITUTE'S WORK

He said that the jurisdiction of Dadar Institute extended to 'G' and 'F" Ward South and that the Institute had a membership of 58 societies of which one is Consumers, one Housing, two are Co-operative hostels, one a Co-operative Store, and 3 Urban Banks The individual members are but six.

He continued: The District in which the Institute operates being preponderatingly a Labour class one, the turnover of the affiliated Societies is correspondingly poor.

He made a plea for a whole time Propaganda Officer to be made available by the Provincial Co-operative Institute.

He thanked the various people and organisations who helped them in their work and called upon Mr. B. V. Jadhav to take the chair.

The president at the outset went exhaustively into various weaknesses and defects that beset the proper working of Co-operative societies.

Mr Jadhav pointed out that there were 16 societies in their area which had not joined the 'Institute and called upon them to join it for unity was strength. There were 52 credit societies, 22 of them being of workers and 21 were communal societies.

He called upon volunteers to improve the condition of the "C" and "D" variety of societies a Propaganda officer alone could not tackle the problem. All irregularity therein was liable to be stopped with the presence of honorary workers of states and education amidst them. With recalcitrant societies the Registrar's use of the condemned rule will have to be invoked, he said.

GOVT INTERFERENCE CRITICISED.

At this stage attempts to officialise the movement came for a scathing condemnation at the hands of the president

He said: "The Department in recent years is showing a marked tendency to officialise the movement and to make it a source of revenue also.

The District Boards of supervising Unions are under the control of the Assistant Registrar whose word is law there. The Boards have other members, but they have to keep up the formal show of democracy. The Assistant Registrar is really a dictator."

He followed up by saying that such attempts should be resisted as strongly as possible in Bombay.

He made an emphatic plea for the Consumers Co-operatives like Milk Unions and Stores, etc.

In that connection they could benefit the Dadar area, by joining the South Indian Co-operative Stores at Matunga. He also pointed out how members would cultivate thrifty and economic habits through cultivating the Consumers' branch of the co-operative movement.

He also spoke of Housing schemes which could be very well taken up by the Manchester Mill Society, which was having an income of Rs. 60,000 per year.

The Conference ended with tea and thanks to the chair.

BOMBAY 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

The Annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees to be presided over by H. E. the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, August 17, 1937, at 5-30 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Sekh Saria Building, Parekh St., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon 4.

DADOBA JAGANNATH RELIGIOUS TRUST

The anniversary of the late Dadoba Jagannath will be celebrated in the Trust Marriage Hall building at Gamdevi on Wednesday (28th inst.) when Harikirtan will be performed by Kirtankar Bapubuva Rashinker between 9-30 and 12 p.m.

WHY NOT A HARIJAN MINISTER FOR BOMBAY?

The Working Committee of the Dadar Hindu Sabha at a meeting passed a resolution urging upon Premier Kher to appoint a Minister from amongst the Harijans, particularly, taking the present awakening amongst the so-called untouchables, into consideration.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Prof. S. G. Beri will deliver his second lecture on "The Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

FLAG SALUTATION IN FORT

The monthly Flag Salutation under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee which was performed on Sunday at Dwarkadas Lane was attended by a large crowd.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji who hoisted the National Flag exhorted the people to hold the flag with the highest respect as it embodied the national honour and freedom and under which thousands of men and women have marched to the gaol for the attainment of freedom of motherland. She cited the example of Babu Genu who sacrificed his life for a noble cause and said that it is the bounden duty of every Indian to see that his rightful demands are fulfilled and his national honour protected.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN C. P. AND SIND

POONA, July 25.

The depression lies this morning over East Central Provinces. The monsoon has been vigorous in Central Provinces, West Central India, Sind, strong in Orissa, active in Assam, South Bengal, North Deccan and Malabar. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Konkan, local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Rajputatna, Gujarat. A few falls in United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras. Temperatures were appreciably above normal in United Provinces and below normal in West Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Mahabaleshwar 11 inches, Khandala, Jubbulpore, Karachi 5 each; Sambalpur, Bhopal 4 each; Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Pachmarhi, Mangalore, Mercara 3 each; Sibsagar, Saugor Cantonment, Seoni, 2 each; Cox's Bazar, Saugor Island, Raipur, Chanda, Baroda, Dalhouise 1 1/2 each; Berhampur, Dehra Dun, Amraoti, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Cochin one each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of July 24.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +002 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.6 degrees 2.4 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees 0.5 below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 270 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 45 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.96 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 25.87 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 44.75 inches.
Weather Remarks:—Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JULY 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.79 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.60 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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CALIFORNIA STRAIGHT AHEAD!
featuring JOHN WAYNE • LOUISE LATIMER • ROBERT McWADE
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Also exclusive pictures of the
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"A STAR IS BORN"
ADOLPHE MENJOU
IN TECHNICOLOR

Asthma Cause Killed In 24 Hours

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Zanzibar Indians' Appeal To Congress

Send Deputy To Conduct Inquiry Into Grievances Of Clove Exporters And Dealers

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Indian Conference of Clove Exporters and Dealers on July 10 at Zanzibar:—

This Conference of the Indian clove exporters and dealers of Zanzibar and Pemba having given careful consideration to the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 24th June 1937, regarding the impending Clove Legislation declares:—

(a) That the statement is unsatisfactory and offers no relief and the assurance offered therein for Indian clove dealers to continue as such under the said law is without substance and unacceptable as it not only deprives them of their trade rights permanently but also reduces them to a servile position of agents for the Clove Growers Association despite the historically admitted fact that the Indians have been permanent settlers of this Protectorate and have played most important part in developing the clove industry, and opines that the agency system is unworkable and unprofitable because of its inherent evils.

INJURIOUS TO PRODUCERS

(b) That the monopolisation of clove trade in the hands of Government is wholly opposed to British principles and traditions and far from being to the interests of the native producers is extremely injurious to them and to the Protectorate as a whole by virtue of the evils inherent in a monopoly and particularly a Government monopoly of trade in the only produce of the land.

(c) That the monopoly will completely upset the existing trade arrangements of the country with serious repercussions on its financial equilibrium and will involve the Government of Zanzibar into grave financial commitments beyond the capacity of the Protectorate and is likely to endanger the public funds with which it is to be maintained in view of definite opposition to it by India which consumes nearly 40 per cent of Zanzibar cloves.

FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE

2. This Conference opines that in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Zanzibar Government and the Colonial Office in the matter of doing bare justice to the indian community by allowing it to retain its long established right of free trade in cloves, the only course left open for seeking redress of its grievances is that of constitutional and peaceful Passive Resistance and as a first step of it declares a clove strike by the Indian community of Zanzibar and Pemba to take the following from the date of the enforcement of the clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree 1937:—

(a) That no Indian will apply directly or indirectly for a licence to become buying agents of the Clove Growers Association.

(b) That no Indian will be directly or indirectly engaged in clove export trade.

(c) That barring the clerical staff of the C.G.A. no Indian will directly or indirectly accept appointment in the Clove Growers Association in any other capacity or on terms whatsoever.

(d) That no Indian will serve as a member on the Advisory Committee set up under the said Clove Decree.

3. This Conference has seen with grave concern the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the stock position of the Clove Growers Association and in view of the fact that the Association has been trading on vast scale with public funds and in view of the lurking suspicion in the mind of public as regards the Association's stock position the Conference hereby demands that the Association's stocks should be ascertained by actual independent weighing before the commencement of the new crop.

4. This Conference hereby appeals the Clove Importers of India to stop the importation of cloves in India in response to the decision of the Indian community of Zanzibar and Pemba and urges the Congress, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Chambers of Commerce and other public institutions of India to take immediate appropriate steps to this end to help in obtaining speedy redress of the community's grievances.

5. This Conference hereby appeals the Government of India that as all other means of obtaining redress for the Indian community have been exhausted without satisfactory result it should impose embargo on the importation of cloves in India without delay.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

6. This Conference requests the Indian National Congress to send its deputy to Zanzibar to conduct enquiry on the spot into the serious grievances of the Indian community so that early relief may be obtained.

7. This Conference hereby requests the Government of India to arrange for the Indian delegates at the Indo-British Trade Talks now in London to visit Zanzibar on their return to India with a view to enquire into the distress and grievances of the Indian community resulting from the anti-Indian legislation of Zanzibar Government.

8. This Conference hereby reiterates its full confidence in the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and its branch Associations in Pemba and authorises the Zanzibar Association to convey the Resolutions of this Conference to proper quarters and take all necessary steps on its behalf in respect of these resolutions.

Do You Know—

—This Lady?

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 26, 1937

NATIONAL SCOUTING

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee's conduct in practically shelving the Corporation's resolution on the Municipal Scout organisation deserves to be seriously condemned by the latter body and the public alike. The Corporation's resolution, which was passed on 1st July by 43 votes against 34 was as follows: "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Scout and Guide troop attached to municipal schools should disaffiliate from the official Baden-Powell Scout Movement." Despite the word "opinion" in it the resolution is a clear mandate to the Schools Committee to give effect to the opinion of the superior body. When, therefore, Mr. Donde moved, at a meeting of the Committee on Friday, a resolution to give effect to the Corporation's resolution, it was wrong for the Chairman to rule it out of order, however much opinions might differ on some of the detailed suggestions therein. The plea was ridiculous that the Corporation's resolution was not a mandate but only a pious resolve. However, as a Sub-Committee has been appointed to "consider and report" on the Corporation's resolution, the latter body should demand an early report embodying specific suggestions as to how best its earlier resolution can be carried out.

Bombay's Lead

Meanwhile, the movement started in the city to inaugurate a national system of scouting, to be restricted at present to the Bombay Presidency, is making good headway. A representative conference, held in the city on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, adopted a resolution urging that "a National Scout Movement with its allied branches should be organised in the Bombay Presidency, separate from the existing Scout Movement which is affiliated to the Imperial Boy Scout Headquarters in England." The resolution also urged that the movement should be "a purely educational one, open to all persons without any distinction of caste, creed, colour, religion or race, international in spirit, but national in organisation and training." The Conference has appointed a representative committee to frame a provincial constitution for the National Scout movement, the courses of training and other details of the whole scheme. The Committee will do well to co-opt or consult teachers and other persons who have experience of scouting or have useful suggestions to offer on the subject, particularly on its all-India aspect.

Urgent Need

The National Scout movement is progressing in other parts of the country also. The Madras Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association of India, held on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao, Provincial Commissioner, passed important resolutions urging the Scout Headquarters in India, firstly, to take immediate steps to establish the boy scout movement in India on a national footing by disaffiliating it from the Imperial Scout Headquarters, and organising an independent, autonomous Scout organisation; secondly, without sacrificing its national character and independence as a separate organisation, to enter into negotiations with a view to affiliating the Indian Association direct with the International Scout Bureau; thirdly, as the present constitution of the Indian Association is out of date, the same should be revised immediately so as to constitute the Association into a Federal organisation; fourthly, on revision of the constitution on the above lines, the Provincial Council should constitute itself into an indepedent autonomous association under the name of the "Boy Scouts' Association of Madras Presidency." If the above resolutions are not given effect to by September 30, the Provincial Executive is empowered to take action on the lines suggested in the fourth resolution. Some detailed suggestions on nationalising the existing organisation have also been offered by Mr. B. H. Mehta, one of the conveners of the Bombay Conference, and published in "The Chronicle." But we are sure that neither these suggestions nor the Madras resolutions will be accepted by the B. P. Headquarters in India Therefore the Bombay Conference and the Madras Boy Scout Association may well co-operate with each other at once in organising the National Scout movement. After all, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed at the Bombay Conference, the movement is not started merely because of the Chief Scout's remarks, but is essential for the purpose of nationalising the entire Scouting organisation in the country. It will be essential even if the Chief Scout withdraws and apologises for his remarks and will continue to be so till the B. P. organisation is completely nationalised, when it will, of course, merge into the new national organisation.

Playing Italy's Game

British circles, it was reported the other day, felt that Italy's objections to, and suggestions in connection with, the British proposals to end the Non-Intervention deadlock were little more than an attempt to play for time for some ulterior motive. That feeling, of course, was quite correct though somewhat belated too. But now it appears that the British Government have themselves fallen victims to the same objectionable evil. Their new proposals constitute, avowedly, a mere attempt "to define the field of agreement." There is no reason to imagine that Italy and Germany will answer the questionnaire in any reasonably specific manner.

But even supposing they did and the British Government succeeded in defining the field of agreement, what then? British statesmen know very well that the 'disagreement" in plain language is the determination of Italy and Germany not to withdraw their volunteers from Spain. That is the only issue. What are the British statesmen going to do? As the position is at present all that they are doing is to help the game of Italy and Germany which, as as they admit, is to play for time. Such an attitude, an attitude of open self-contradiction, would be normally amazing in any one. But British statesmanship revels in contradictions. It does so because it is committed that most glaring of contradictions: Spirited profession of allegiance to democracy in words and assistance, however indirect, to international fascism in deeds.

Railway Extravagance

The other day the Simla correspondent of the "National Call" referred to the mystery surrounding the tickets of Sir Aubrey and Lady Metcalfe who were reported to have travelled in the saloon of a member of the Railway Board. It is hoped in the interest of the public the authorities will make enquiries, unravel the mystery and satisfy the public that the saloon was not used in violation of the railway regulation by the high officials concerned. In this connection we are glad to know that the Public Accounts Committee has refused to sanction any further expenditure on the renewal of saloons for railway officers. The amazing fact was revealed before the Committee that there is at present about one saloon to every two gazetted officers on the Indian State railways. This is a most reprehensible waste of public money and it must be immediately put a stop to.

AN ARMY OF A NEW SORT

Spain's Instrument Of Freedom

By Albarez del Vayo (Chief Commissar of the Spanish Republican Army.)

(Special to The "Bombay Chronicle."

The world knows how the unarmed people of Spain rushed heroically to the defence of their Republic when the military rebellion began just a year ago. But it is a little realised how a great modern army has since been created, an army of a new sort, without parallel in Europe

A High Purpose

I have often heard foreign observers express surprise and amazement at the rapidity with which our army develops Young lads with but the briefest training are changed from chauffeurs into tank drivers. University students become artillery officers, putting their knowledge of mathematics to the uses of gunnery. In the training camps, in the officers' schools and among the factory workers, new man-power is being developed in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and comradeship

To-day, the Republican army has half a million fighting men. The great enthusiasm that inspires this army constitutes an initial advantage over the enemy. We have no pressed men, no mercenaries, but citizens who have taken up arms to crush a Fascist putsch and drive out foreign invaders. This high purpose leads to many novel features in military organisation

Role Of Military Commissars

Doubtless there has been mention in English press reports of "military commissars." I myself am chief of these commissars whose number has grown in the last six months from six to twelve hundred. But such reports can give but little idea of the vital role they play. Here are some of their most important functions:

1 Comrade No. 1 As guardian of the soldiers' interest there is no matter concerning their welfare which is not attended to by the commissar. He sees that medical services, transport, food supply, etc., is maintained at the highest possible level

2. Political Leader. It is a primary duty of the commissar to keep his brigade or division well-informed on national and international affairs and to see that they are widely understood. In this work he is supported by a daily newspaper, "Vanguardia," with a circulation of 100,000 a weekly paper and by over 150 divisional papers.

3. Teachers. Illiteracy still exists. I knew of a brigade, in this connection one of the worst, that had 140 illiterates in its ranks. That was three months ago. Now every one of them can read and write thanks to the educational work of the commissar. Even in the trenches the good work goes forward centred around the small "cultural corners."

4. Soldier. Belmonte, one of the finest commissars, when fatally wounded, declared: "I was what a good commissar must be; first to advance, last to retreat." Of 600 commissars, 59 were killed and 140 wouded. Many times when commanders have fallen, the commissar has stepped into his place and led the troops in battle.

People's Army

It is no small degree thanks to to the commissars that our forces have earned the title of "People's Army." The soldiers are keenly and consciously aware of their identity of interest with the people of Spain. Let me cite one example. I have seen troops sent to the rear for well-earned rest spending their "holiday" working like Trojans on the local farms to ensure a good harvest for the country.

Once when I spoke of co-operation between the army and the people, Luis Companys, President of the Catalan Government, corrected me. "The Army is the people and the people are the Army," he said. And he was right.

Our Moscow Letter

By A. Aziz Azad

Moscow–North Pole–North America

MOSCOW: June 28.

Thousands of people in the Soviet Union and in North America waited anxiously for radio bulletins from 4-0 to 5-0 a.m., June 18th, when three heroes of the Soviet Union left a Moscow airport, until 63 hours later when they landed near Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Then there was time and cause for celebrating. This non-stop flight of over 12,000 kilometers across the North Pole to America has rightly been hailed as one of the greatest fights in the history of aviation.

V. P Chkalov, the pilot, G. F. Baidkov, second pilot, and A. V. Belyakov, navigator, were the brave crew who made this famous flight in the Soviet airplane ANT-25. Leaving Moscow their route was via the White Sea, Kola Peninsula, Franz Josef Land, North Pole, Mackenzie Riever, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, where they landed successfully

In reporting the flight Chkalov states that for many kilometers the weather was unfavourable, for more than 15 hours the wings of the airplane were covered with ice. Storms, clouds, mountains, difficult breathing conditions, poor visibility making blind flying necessary. Polar disturbances in radio connections were some of the difficulties encountered and successfully overcome. The engine of the 11-ton 'plane worked perfectly, flying at an average height of approximately 4,000 meters, and at times as high as 6,000 meters

The Objective

The object of the flight was to demonstrate the possibility of direct air communication between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. by the most direct route across the North Pole. These fliers and many aviation experts are convinced that such an air route is feasible. Airplanes capable of flying at great speed at a height of over 7,000 meters must be designed for such a route. With a Soviet party of scientists wintering at the North Pole and the completion of this flight, it is now predicted that a new and shorter route from India and the Orient to America will be operating in the near future

The three fliers who accomplished this feat also flew together last summer in the same red-winged plane ANT-25, on a 9,374 kilometer non-stop flight from Moscow to the Far East by way of the Artic. For this flight they were awarded the titles of Heroes of the Soviet Union

The Heroes

V P. Chakalov, who has been working as a test pilot for six years was awarded the Order of Lemin in 1935 for exception bravery and couraging in testing new designs of Airplanes. He is known as a skilful pilot with great endurance who is absolutely fearless.

The second-pilot, G. F. Baidukov, is also a test pilot by profession, whose speciality is blind flying. A. V. Belyakov, head of the Chair of Navigation Service at the Zhukovsky Military Academy, has studied aerial navigation since 1920 and has been navigator on many successful flights.

The name of the five-year-old 'plane that was flown to America, Ant-25, is the initials of its designer A. N. Tupolev, and the number of his design.

Preparation

Special studies of weather conditions, careful calculations to guide the fliers over the area of unusual Polar magnetic conditions, a carefully prepared schedule of flying speeds and attitudes, safety precautions including a supply of concentrated food, are some of the many plans and preparations that made possible the successful flight

One interesting scientific discovery disclosed by the flight is that the height of Arctic clouds is on an average six or seven kilometers instead of three as was previously assumed.

After the three airmen were rested they were feted by crowds of Americans and honoured at receptions and luncheons in Portland and Vancouver, the cities nearest their first landing. Then they were flown to San Francisco as honoured passengers of the United Airlines, where they were warmly greeted and honoured. They were then flown to Washington D. C. where they were received and congratulated on their success by President Roosevelt.

Return Of The Heroes

Moscow is a place where people with strong nerves live. People who forget in a minute the greatest shocks and immediately change to a most joyful mood or vice versa. Just a few days ago the whole country was shocked by the dreadful news that eight of the most prominent generals of the Red Army turned out to be spies working from within the rank and file of the Red Army to undermine Soviet system as a whole, to assassinate its leaders, and to bring about a return to the capitalist system. It was said in an official 'communique' that the plotters were in league with a Government carrying on an unfriendly policy toward the U.S.S.R. and later the Soviet Press deciphered that Fascist Germany was that 'Government'. Whatever the real causes for the instantaneous downfall of the eight Red Army generals and their execution within two days were, facts that may be disclosed in the future, one thing cannot be ignored—the shock of these events and those numerous other ones that followed, is being felt by all Soviet citizens.

A Triumph

While the people of the Soviet Union and of all the world were still under the strong impression of what had so recently happened, in this country, the three aviators Chakalov, Baidukov, and Belyakov, quite unexpectedly diverted the eager faces of the people of the world to their heroic deed, the Moscow-North American non-stop flight, of which we have already given a detailed account The world Press had hardly ceased commenting on this heroic deed, which places Soviet aviation at the top of world aviation, when the expedition of Academician Otto J. Schmidt returned to Moscow.

Moscow assumed the appearance of a city which was to receive people who had conquered the North Pole People who made the century-old dream of humanity, a reality who not only flew over the North Pole but landed there in four huge airplanes with tens of tons of freight, and established there a scientific center and in the course of a short period of time have collected valuable data preparing the way for establishing an air route between North America and the Soviet Union. A route over which the recent successful flight was made.

Arctic Armada

The streets of the great Red Capital were decorated with Red banners, placards and portraits of the Conquerors of the North Pole, the members of the Schmidt ex-

(Continued on page 8 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOW IT SPREADS

It is understood that in response to the Madras Premier's invitation, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General, has agreed to reduce his salary to Rs. 500 a month. The Premier's example, more than his invitation, was bound to be infectious. Indeed, it is reasonable to hope that the example of Congress Ministers all over the country will induce the Governors and the higher services to accept a substantial voluntary cut in their salaries and allowances. They can easily afford to do so and it is their duty in this way to give some relief to the poor tax-payers who pay their fat salaries. If the Governors set the example, the Services will be prompt enough to follow it. An alternative suggestion is that all the higher officials should, from month to month, contribute at least 10 per cent. of their salaries and allowances to a fund to be utilised for rural uplift and managed by a special body of officials and non-officials.

SHAM AUTONOMY.

The statement issued last week by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose reflects the bitter disappointment felt all over Bengal at the studied refusal of the Ministry to release the detenus and other political prisoners. When over 2,000 people are being incarcerated without a trial, he rightly observes, "it is impossible to believe that there is anything in the nature of Provincial Autonomy." If Sir John Anderson's statement is true that there is no disagreement between him and the Ministry on questions affecting Law and Order, it only means that the Ministry has most completely and ignominiously surrendered to the Governor and the police. The Bengal Congress Committees should, as suggested by Mr. Bose, observe a "Detenu Day" every month and otherwise, too, carry on ceaseless agitation and thereby "create such a volume of public indignation as will bring about the fall of this ramshackle Ministry."

THE "COMPLEAT" DISCIPLE

Nor is it an exaggeration to say that the surrender is complete. It is even worse. Reckless in giving pledges and making promises when that attitude suited him, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq is equally reckless in dishonouring them now and that too with an outrageous cynicism characteristic of such men. The warning of the Press Officer of the Bengal Government to Newspaper Editors of Calcutta in connection with the Detenu Day throws further light on the new Mr. Haq. It means that Mr. Fazlul Haq has completely adapted himself to bureaucratic methods against which he used to thunder with such sanctimonious eloquence. It means that, evidently without the slightest strain on his conscience and word of honour, he is himself exploiting the same lawless Press Laws which he had promised to repeal. It also means that, according to him, every man or woman detained without being afforded any opportunity for defence is a terrorist, that protest against the principle of detention without any trial is tantamount to encouraging terrorism—and yet it is on these very grounds that Mr. Fazlul Haq used to denounce Government policy while he was a member of the Central Legislature and while he was conducing his election campaign. Finally it is the measure of completeness with which he has become a disciple of British Imperialist and bureaucratic methods

A SILLY BAN

Mr. M. R. Masani, who was to have presided over the Mysore State Youth Conference at Bangalore on Saturday, was prevented from doing so by the District Magistrate's order prohibiting him from taking part in any way in any public activity in the city. No justification can be imagined for such a ban, which is only born of constitutional irresponsibility and which only illustrates Mr. Masani's view, expressed in his undelivered address, that the utter absence of civil liberties is one of the distinguishing features of the Indian States, such orders also defeat their purpose and it is well they do so. The forbidden fruit is doubly sweet and Mr. Masani's address and the radical views he represents are bound to make a deeper impression upon the youth of Mysore because of the silly ban on him. Ten thousand such bans cannot avail to check the tide of democracy in the Indian States.

Osmania University And European Pro-Vice-Chancellor

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen in your paper of 17th inst. a news item referring to the appointment of a European Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the Osmania University.

We really feel humiliated when we hear or read such news and our astonishment knows no limit when we see many Mulkies are denied the post.

It is difficult to understand why foreigners should be preferred to Mulkies, when both are equally qualified.

We cannot say how long this practice will continue. But one thing is quite clear that as long as Sir Akbar Hydari is at the helm of affairs the position will remain the same.

This system of importation should be at once stopped, otherwise discontentment will grow. A word to the Nizam's Executive Council:

If they imagine that Hyderabadees are incompetent for the job, they would select some Indian as Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

We are confident the Executive Council will think over this matter.—Yours etc.,

MULKI.

The very first speech that Senapati Bapat has made on being released from jail is an appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Being a Congressman he WOULD say provocatively anti-Hindu and anti-Muslim things.

By the way, we do wonder why the Interim Ministry forgot Senapati Bapat though, we must admit, it did remember Sjt. Savarkar.

* * *

"There are those who glibly demand forthright independence for the Palestine Arabs. Do they expect Great Britain to abandon 400,000 Jews, to whom the unprecedented progress and prosperity of Palestine is almost entirely due, to their fate? Would they deny such a great and useful minority the safeguards they themselves would demand elsewhere?"

May we assure Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali that we have extracted the above from the friendly press—from the "Times of India" in fact.

* * *

Talking of Palestine and Maulana Shaukat Ali we note that the gallant Maulana is thinking of "reviving" the Khilafat Committee.

With the same programme of work and the same opposition led by Mr. Jinnah?

The Maulana should think, yes think again.

* * *

DETENU DAY BAN

NOTICE TO CALCUTTA PRESS

Prosecution Under I. P. (Emergency) Powers Act Threatened. —Headlines.

The Fazlul Haq way of honouring his promise to repeal the Indian Press (Emergency) Powers Act. But the Honourable Gentleman should be pitied now. He is himself a detenu of Ministerial Power.

* * *

QUEER PEOPLE

Mr. L.B.W.—sorry, we mean, Mr. L. B Bhopatkar declares "the Democratic Swaraj Party sincerely glad to see that the Congress has, at long last, formed councils of Ministers in the six Provinces where it is in a majority ...."

This is rather an unkind cut to Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta, ex-Minister.

* * *

His Party, says the musical Mr. Bhopatkar, "will heartily support all such measures as are in tune with its own principles."

But what are the "principles" of a broken reed?

* * * *

MASANI EXPOSES REACTION IN MYSORE ADMINISTRATION —Headline.

As a matter of fact the Mysore Administration itself forstalled Mr. Masani.

* * *

"SALAMANCA, July 24.

Signor Guido Viola the new Italian Ambassador of Nationalist Spain, arrived here and had a long interview with General Franco."—Reuter.

British political circles in London are, however, still puzzled over the attitude of Italy in the Non-Intervention Committee—although this puzzlement, as it were, need not puzzle those who know something about "British political circles."

* * *

The Spanish insurgents, says a Madrid message, have sustained heavy losses in men and material in the operations of the last few days.

Non-Intervention controversies MUST be postponed for a few days.

* * *

Mr. Jinnah has sent a telegram to the U. P. Muslim League saying: "I am grateful to Mr. Shaukat Ali and others for all help," rendered in the Bundelkhand bye-election.

Does "others" include the gentleman or gentlemen who issued a certain appeal to voters on behalf of Mr. Jinnah?

British Govt. Arrest Spanish Ships

Sequel To Alleged Refusal Of Owners To Comply With Order

LONDON, July 25.

The question whether the bulk of the Spanish merchant navy is to support the Government or General Franco is said to have raised a dispute which resulted in the arrest of seven Spanish ships at South Wales, and a number of them at other British ports, following the alleged refusal of the owners to comply with the order of the Spanish Government commandeering the vessels.

Most of the Spanish merchantmen are registered in Bilbao, and while the port was controlled by the Basque Government no difficulties were encountered, but since it passed into the hands of General Franco the owners appears to resent the dictation by the Government. At the instigation of the owners writs have been served on those controlling the ships which will not be allowed to leave the port without the order of the Admiralty Court.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION DEADLOCK

New British Compromise Proposals

LONDON, July 24.

It is understood that a new effort to end the non-intervention deadlock will shortly be made and Britain hopes to call the meeting of the Chairman's Sub-Committee on Monday at which Lord Plymouth will submit a document containing a series of questions with the object of ascertaining the views of the Powers concerned on the important features of the British compromise proposals.

Once the members of the Sub-Committee agreed to this form of procedure, the document will be referred to the Governments, the Chairman urging speedy replies.

It is understood that Gen. von Ribbentrop has given provisional assent to the new procedure and M. Corbin has also considered it favourably.

The British Government intends by collating replies to define the field of disagreement. Meanwhile it is not unlikely that Germany and Italy will inform the Committee that they refuse any longer to recognise naval patrol exercised by Britain and France alone on the ground that it operates only against the coast held by the insurgents.—Reuter.

Questionnaire On British Proposals On Non-Intervention

LONDON, July 25.

At the meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee tomorrow it is learned that Lord Plymouth will submit a short questionnaire covering the salient points of the British proposals. The Sub-Committee will be asked to approve the circulation of the questionnaire to the other twenty members of the full Committee for reference to all the Non-Intervention Governments.

Lord Plymouth will propose that replies should be forthcoming by a certain date.

BEST CHANCE TO END DEADLOCK

British circles feel that the new plan offers the best chance of ending the deadlock as three will no longer be any question of priority in examining the proposals. Thus there will be no further reason for legitimate delay unless Italy or another Power has serious reservations to make on the proposals themselves, but even if there is no deadlock there must be considerable period of negotiation before any real headway can be made with the carrying out of the British proposals.—Reuter's Special.

Spanish Rebels' Success

ST JEAN DE LUZ, July 25.

Spanish Government communiques admit that insurgents have captured Brunete, an important town west of Madrid.—Reuter.

Recognise Arab Right To Independence

Natural Solution Of Palestine Problem

LONDON, July 24.

In a memorandum submitted to Major Ormsby-Gore, the League Mandates Commission and Gen Wauchope, the Arab Higher Committee declares that the only natural solution of Palestine problem would be the recognition of the Arabs' right of Complete Independence of the whole country and sets forth objections to the partition plan.—Reuter

HERMANN-GOERING CORPORATION

Virtual Nationalisation Of German Steel Industry

BERLIN, July 24.

Gen. Goering announced a plan virtually meaning the nationalisation of Germany's iron production

Gen Goering summoned a conference of the leaders of Iron and Building Industries and informed them that a new company has been established under Government control entitled Hermann-Goering Corporation for iron mining and smelting. The decree provides for the Reich the right to compel the companies to join the new Corporation

Two of Gen. Goering's most trusted colleagues are at the head of the Corporation, Paul Koerner who is Gen Goering's Deputy in the Four Year Plan and Wilhelm Keppler, the economic expert.

The Company will erect its own foundries at Baden Franconia.

The "Volkischer Beobachter" says that the new concern will assure Germany adequate supply of iron and adds: "It remains to be seen what relation the concern stands to the International Steel Cartel."—Reuter.

REFORM IN ENGLAND'S MARRIAGE LEGISLATION

Removing Intolerable Hardship In Present Law

RUGBY, July 24.

All the morning papers publish editorial comments on the passage through its final stages in Parliament of the Matrimonial Clauses Bill, giving effect, after quarter of a century, to the leading recommendations of the famous Gorrel report. Tributes were paid to the persistence of Mr. A. P. Herbert, who entered Parliament in 1935 as the member for the Oxford University with the specific purpose of securing divorce law reform.

The "Daily Herald" says, "Mr A. P. Herbert joins the select band of Parliamentarians, of whom the most famous is Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, back-benchers, who have by their own initiative and persistence, secured the passing of a really important legislation.

The "Manchester Guardian," while joining in the congratulations to Mr. Herbert considers it strange that legislation on a matter of such importance should have been left by the Government to the initiative of a private member, and thinks it not impossible—as several other papers suggest—that the pending legislation may have to be undertaken by the Government itself in the no far distant future. An assurance of this character was given by the Solicitor-General in the final Commons debate yesterday.

"The Morning Post," which thinks that Mr. Herbert's success proves that public opinion in favour of this long-delayed reform, must have been much stronger than has been supposed says of that Bill that there is nothing in it "to encourage divorce or make it easier for the reckless and light-minded. There is nothing to derogate from the dignity and seriousness of marriage but there is something to abate the omitted and uncommon causes of almost intolerable hardship in the present law."—B.O.W.

WRESTLING IN AUSTRALIA

New Rules Adopted

SYDNEY, N.S.W (By Mail.)

Future amateur wrestling championships will be held under international, instead of English rules according to a decision by the Australian Amateur Boxing and Wrestling Union.

Material differences are the addition of a light-heavyweight section, increase in time of bouts from 10 to 15 minutes, acceptance of flying, rolling, and pin falls, and change in costume, each competitor requiring a one-piece suit. The judging is also altered, whereby "bad marks" are given, loss on a fall, counting three "bad marks," loss on points two "bad marks." Five "bad marks" will eliminate a competitor.

To enable officials and competitors to better understand the altered conditions which will apply at the State Championships in August, the New South Wales Sports Club arranged a special demonstration in which Eddie Scarf and Jack Knight appeared.

Messrs Les. Duff (1928) James S. W. Eve (1932) and H. G. Alderson (1936) Olympic, and H Maxwell (1934) Empire Games Managers, were present to recount experiences.—Reuter.

EDUCATION MEMBER'S TOUR PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 25.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, leaves Simla on tour on July 27. He will be in Delhi the following day, in Bombay on 29th and in Poona on 30th. He will return to Simla on August 4.

Democrats' Tirade Against Congress

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S FULMINATION

While Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party, announced that Maharashtra would rule the whole of India, if the English went out of the country, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the erstwhile Finance Minister of Bombay, launched a bitter attack on Congress and its workers at a public meeting held in celebration of the Lokamanya Tilak anniversary, at Brahmin Sabha's Karandikar Hall, Girgaon, on Sunday.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Bhopatkar's Tirade Against Congress

Congress Politics seemed to him like a thunderstorm. In May Congress decided not to accept office and cried "Gandhi-ki-jai", "Jawaharlal-ki-jai" and "Babu Rajendra-Prasad-ki-jai." In July it decided to accept office and raised the same slogans.

After the Lahore Congress passed the Independence resolution, there were manifestations of joy all over the country. But the speaker did not see much in it. Jijabai, mother of Shivaji, had given the message to her son as early as 1627. Later the late Mr. Vasudev Phadke and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi had also resolved to gain independence and only recently the late Mr. B. G. Tilak had expressed his determination by saying "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it."

For hundred years the Peshwas had ruled the country, the speaker went on, and the Maharastrians knew how to rule and if only the English went out of the country, Maharastra could rule the whole of India.

The late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak's policy was to consider politics like a family administration with all its practicabilities and to apply the same principles and considerations to politics on a larger scale

But the present leaders lived in the sun and looked down upon earth, while the late Lokamanya Tilak lived upon earth and looked up to the sun.

JAMNADAS SERMONISES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, complimenting the speaker, said that Mr. Bhopatkar had meant more than what he had said, and that was that the Congress had lacked the harmonious blend of idealism and realism in a world of affairs. Unless they had got an ideal, they could not have any conduct marked for them and unless there was such conduct, their conduct had no value.

WISDOM OF DEMOCRATS!

Wisdom in action—the gospel of Bhagwat Gita,—was also the gospel of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

It was only the other day, Mr. Mehta remarked, that Mr. Kelkar had said in Poona that he was satisfied at the decision of the Congress to accept office and it took Congress nearly 17 years, while the Democratic Swarajists had been consistently advocating it all the while.

In one sense, Mr. Mehta added, what Mr. Kelkar said was true, but in another sense, it was a dangerous belief—dangerous because the Congress had not had the same conviction that the Democratic had. It was purely the force of circumstances that made the Congress lift the ban on offices and that ban had been lifted with mental reservation of an extraordinary character.

CRITICISES CONGRESS DECISION

In this connection Mr. Mehta quoted from the utterances of Congressmen like the "truthful and honest" Mr. B. G. Kher and others that they would not accept office, and on July 6 solemnly declaring that they would accept offices.

"They are all self-confessed automatous," he declared, "and they are proud of it. In the name of discipline, they are not allowed to think. It is not a matter of merit. The man who thinks is a criminal."

The words not to accept office were still on the lips of Congressmen and the breath was warm in the atmosphere, when the Congress decided to accept office.

"Desh Sevikas were brought to celebrate the occasion," he added "and somewhere in Poona a flag was hoisted, a procession taken out and Desh Sevikas put 'kunkum' on their foreheads." "But, for what," he asked—"for realising after three and a half months that they are fools?"

But now would they bring about a new mentality of a harmonious blending of the highest ideal with a sense of reality in day to-day affairs?

DEMOCRATS' PLACE

In the Assembly Democrats would be on the opposition benches. They had to be constantly watchful. It did not matter why they were. It was their will to serve that matter. Technically they were in the Opposition. But opposition did not mean hostility. In fact it would be their duty to join the Congress in all measures intended to do good to the country.

WHY HE RESIGNED

There was no possible alternative government to the Congress and that was why he had to resign. But the Congress reasoning was one of flashes of sentiment, followed by utmost darkness, reason and total absence of reason—contradictions, which were dear to Congressmen.

DEMOCRATS' GOAL

After referring to Gandhiji's letter to Mr. Polak, regarding the goal of Dominion Status according to the Statute of Westminster, with the right to secede at will, he said: "We, the followers of Tilak, never leave the country in doubt with regard to our ideal."

"The Congress pretensions of truthfulness and non-violence," he opined, "were all false."

ATTACK ON CONGRESS DISCIPLINE

No country could be free unless the individual conscience was free and discipline was a means to an end. In the case of Congress, individual judgment was fettered and the Congress freedom was not worth the name because 35 crores of people were fettered to one man.

But he would not be slave to the will of others and would rather retire from public life, holding independent opinions and go into political wilderness—would take to the study of Literature and the Muses.

ATTACK ON PRESS

The "Bombay Chronicle" attacked him for three months for his views.

But nothing in the world would deter him from holding independent views and he swore it before man and God!

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

King Leopold, in a letter to M. Van Zeeland, suggests the establishment of an independent world economic organisation with a view to solving the great problems which menacingly confront humanity According to him, the organism will be emphasized by its triple character of universality, permanence, and independence. The scheme is, no doubt, very grandiose but it seems rather Utopian in the present circumstances. The King says: "If we really wish to avert war and bring back mankind to a more peaceful frame of mind we must have courage to tackle economic questions entirely and solve the great problems which menacingly confront humanity—distribution of raw materials, distribution of means, exchange, international distribution of labour and equilibrium between agricultural and industrial nations."

Prima facie, the human race has not advanced to such a stage as to establish a world economic State with equanimity, and to come near to the long-cherished objectives of the Federation of World, and the Parliament of man. A fundamental question is to be answered first. Which dominates the world-Politics or Economics? From a careful study of the development of the human race, ever since the early tribal life, right up to the modern idea of a world economic state, through all the intermediary stages of matriarchal and patriarchal families, village communities, Holy Alliances, nation States, federations and confederations, it is easy to notice that the political instinct played a greater part than that of the economic motives, in the actions of the mankind. Even to-day the political ambitions of the twin dictators of Europe, and that of Japan in the Far East, are a greater menace to the world than that of any other economic evil. The thirst for power in human nature is insatiable. As long as that instinct is not yoked and harnessed properly, misery in some form or the other to humanity is inevitable.

The failure of the League of Nations to solve any of the political or economic problems of the world, is proof positive of the inability of any other organism of economic studies to offer a solution to the grave problems that menacingly confront humanity to-day. With a satisfactory settlement of the political troubles, the economic evils are bound to melt away

As a proof of the growing influence of the political instinct in human nature, the international political situation is heading for a crisis with the inevitable result of a warfare involving many nations. Both China and Japan are adamant, and the serious Sino-Japanese tension in the Far East is likely to culminate in an international conflict. The deadlock at the Non-intervention Committee remains unsolved on account of the uncompromising attitude of the two Dictators of Europe

CURRENCY TROUBLES AGAIN?

Even in the realm of high finance where the conditions are believed to be satisfactory, the development of another crisis from within is not improbable. The highly sensitive mechanism of International finance requires to be protected from whirl-winds. Though France remains for all practical purposes a faithful member of the Tripartite Monetary Conference, France is allowed to drop day by day, and the market circles anticipate the ultimate stabilisation of French currency in the neighbourhood of 200 to pound sterling. Will the French currency authorities prove the dictum "history repeats itself." The dollar is also having rather an uncomfortable time on account of what is called the "Hot money." "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The dollar with the largest gold stocks in the world, on its head, is now feeling rather uneasy over the situation. Recently arrangements were made for selling gold to China in exchange for silver, so as to enable China to establish the time-honoured gold standard, at a time when all the other countries in the world are going off the gold standard. Brazil agreed to take up about 60 million dollars to improve the financial structure of the country;

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan decided to revalue the gold reserve at the prevailing price of gold and to export half the profit earned to meet foreign obligation and to maintain the stability of the exchange value of yen. After the introduction of the gold standard in 1898, Japan had to abandon it during the Great War when all the currencies collapsed. In the post-war era, along with the other nations, Japan also reverted to the gold standard in 1929, but immediately found it necessary to discard after Britain went off the gold standard in 1931. Since that time the yen is stabilised at 1sh. 2d.

According to the recent decision the former gold reserve of 500 million yen is now worth 1312.5 million yen, yielding a profit of 812.5 million yen or £47 millions, as one nomme (weighing 3.75 grammes) which was worth 5 yen before, is now worth 13,125 yen.

The Japanese Government will endeavour their utmost to maintain the exchange stability till the purchasing programme is over. Imports into Japan exceed exports, and during the first six of 1937, her imports exceeded exports by about 600 million yen. This is largely due to the imports of a great volume of armament material.

MARKETS TAKING A TURN

Perhaps with the exception of commodities like cotton and rubber, all the markets are now taking a turn for the better. Wall Street is presenting a very firm front despite continuance of the labour troubles in the iron and steel industry. The Bill for the reform of the judiciary has now been postponed, though President Roosevelt is reported to have been trying to revive it soon. Better conditions are likely to prevail in Wall Street when once present session of the U. S. Congress is over. The London Stock Exchange continues to be very conservative without presenting any important movements, though the undertone in most of the industrial sections is reported to be very firm. Perhaps the London operators do not seem to have completely digested the implications of the new tax proposals. The new tax is simple, but it is not simple.

Nearer home a slight improvement is noticeable in all the markets in India with a slight improvement in the iron and steel good's market, and on the reports that the Tata Iron and Steel Company has secured a big contract for the supply of iron and steel at Singapore, Tata Steels in Bombay commenced their onward march, and took like reaching still higher levels ere long. The rise in pig iron prices and the termination of strike at Hirapur works, gave a fillip to Indian Irons which are bound for higher levels in the next few weeks. Following a slight improvement in the base metal markets, scrips like Burma Corporations and Indian coppers are trying to regain their former popularity. Despite a big slump in raw cotton prices, the Textiles are finding a popular support on the theory that if Japan were to go to any unfortunate war with China, she will not be able to export cotton piece goods to India freely. All the minor industrials, probably in sympathy with firmness in the gilt-edged, are meeting with good investment support at current levels. In the absence of any unforeseen developments in any corner, the present recovery should be carried further in the next few months

WOMAN'S PLUCK SAVES HUSBAND

SAUGOR, July 25.

The report of a woman's pluck and presence of mind which saved her husband from death is received here.

Dayaram, a shepherd of village Pipariya in this district, and his wife were out in a jungle collecting firewood. A panther suddenly attacked Dayaram and jumped on his shoulders and began to bite his head. His wife took no chance but pulling the panther's tail by the left hand struck a blow with her axe on its back with the right hand. The womanly blow, however, did not hurt the animal to any extent because it turned and snarling only as panther could do was about to jump on her. The woman in a flash thrust the axe into the open mouth of the panther and ended its life.—United Press.

GOONDAISM IN DELHI

Assault On Congressmen And Citizens Causes Great Sensation

Mr. Farid Ansari wires from Delhi:—

Sensation prevails in Delhi as a result of goondaism displayed last night near the place where was being held a party given to Police Superintendent Scott by 17 persons in Ward eight.

This is the second incident of goondaism within a few weeks the first being at Nabi Kareem a few weeks ago, of which poor labourers were victims.

It appears that the Congress Ward Committee called a meeting last evening to condemn the action of 17 citizens who had organised a party to Mr. Scott. Crowd in the meeting which was held near the place of the function swelled to many hundreds. After Mr. Scott had arrived, slogans were raised by the crowd at which numerous goondas who had mixed with the crowd armed with lathis and hockey sticks fell on the crowd and began dealing blows indiscriminately.

Shriram Lohiya a Congress worker received a knife stab and a number of other workers and citizens received injuries.

Feeling of alarm and indignation prevails here at the repeated and unchecked manifestation of goondaism in the city and this assault on Congressmen has created alarm in the capital.

ROWDYISM AT DELHI MEETING

Two Congressmen Seriously Injured

NEW DELHI, July 25.

Several Congress workers including Mr. Brijnarain, Secretary of the "A" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Harikishan received serious injuries in a clash with some rowdies at a meeting held last night Prompt police intervention brought about the situation under control

The Delhi District Congress Committee has sent a communication to the A.I.C.C. urging for an enquiry into the incident.—United Press.

BRITISH OFFER FOR AMARNATH

Nelson Club Chairman's Cable

LAHORE, July 25.

Amarnath, the famous Indian Test cricket player, will play for the Nelson Cup in Lancashire League next season. Negotiations in this connection are practically complete and Amarnath is at present only awaiting the consent of his patron, the Maharaja of Patiala before finally closing with the offer.

Amarnath received on Friday a cabled offer from Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Nelson Club, the terms offered being £500 for the season and return passage plus talent money. If the contract is signed, which is practically certain, Amarnath will leave for England in the middle of March next, soon after the close of the Indian tour of Lord Tennyson's Team, in which he is expected to play an important part.

It may be noted in this connection, that the Nelson Club is an important club of its kind, one of the players they have retained is Constantine the West Indies player, one of the most brilliant all-rounders of recent years.—A.P.

Jamnagar Rajkot Rail Motor Service

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway Authorities have decided to run an additional Rail Motor Service between Jamnagar and Rajkot with effect from to-day (July 21) for the convenience of passengers especially for those who travel to Gondal, Dhasa, Porbandar and Junagadh side.

The inaugural ceremony was performed by Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan Saheb of the Nawanagar State in presence of large gathering of Railway Officials, Officers of the State and leading gentlemen of the town.

The Railway are also introducing a through Rail Motor Coach from Jamnagar to Dwarka in connection with Mails so that passengers from and to Bombay can now reach Dwarka or return to Bombay in 24 hours' time.

NAZI ATTACK ON CHURCH

BERLIN, July 25.

Pastor Neimoeller, (brother of the ex-Submarine Commander Pastor Martin Neimoeller, head of the Opposition Evangelical Church, who has been imprisoned and is awaiting trial) was also arrested to-day according to reliable report, after preaching to a vast audience in his brother's Church at Berlin, strongly defending his brother.—Reuter.

Italy's Biggest Battleship Launched

TRIESTE, July 25.

Italy's first 35,000 ton battleship "Vittor-Loveneto" was launched in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy before a crowd of 45,000. The ceremony was performed by the wife of a dockyard worker on Sg. Mussolini's suggestion.—Reuter.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Congress And Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being a member of the Muslim League I hasten to congratulate my Muslim brothers of U. P. Muslim League for their courageous and far-sighted policy in calling upon Mr. Jinnah to immediately join hands with the Congress.

It is highly regrettable that since the coming of the reforms Mr. Jinnah has blindly and obstinately continued advising the Muslim League as its President strictly to keep aloof from the Congress and has thus greatly contributed to widen the gulf between the Congress and the League to the great discredit of the League itself and to the prejudice of the interest of the Muslims as a whole. The net result until now of this short-sighted policy is that the League has progressively lost ground step by step and now it is faced with a serious division in its own ranks. This must necessarily make the League a laughing-stock in the eyes of the others.

One might as well be charitable to Mr. Jinnah and excuse him for his past mistake in not accepting the offer of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the then President of the Congress. But surely he cannot now be excused if he again chooses to brush aside the said offer so sportingly made again by Babu Rajendra Prasad. It is high time that Mr. Jinnah should take courage in both hands and give the Muslim League a right lead at this critical juncture in the annals of our country. Otherwise, the public will be justified in its charge against the League and himself as its President that they are being led by the nose by some of Mr. Jinnah's favourite and unexperienced flatters consisting of a few members of the well-to-do class but who have no touch with the Muslim masses and have thus no voice amongst them. It is said that Mr. Jinnah refused to consent to join with the Congress because Babu Rajendra Prasad could not promise to get consent of the Hindu Mahasabha to his terms. The Muslim League was advised by Mr. Jinnah neither to co-operate with the Government nor join hands with the Congress. Consequently the League was left drifting in the air as nobody's darling. The League had, therefore, to sacrifice a good deal during this period. They could not join the interim Ministries in the various provinces and the Congress would not take any Ministers from the League members unless they sign a Congress pledge. Thus eminent Muslims both in the various Assemblies and the Councils lost their just rights, which were due to them, to be represented on the Ministries. Mr. Jinnah has failed to play his cards and under the counsel of desperation has tried to gamble with the fortune of the League. This policy must lead to the slow disintegration of the League and the signs are very ominous. If Mr. Jinnah still persists in rejecting the advice of the U. P. League members and refusing to make a pact with the Congress, I am afraid that he will soon sound the death-knell of his League, and his name will go down to the posterity as the man who misled and ruined the interest of the Islam as a whole at a critical moment in her history.

Mr. Jinnah may say that as the Mahasabha does not accept his terms he is unable to shake hands with the Congress. But may I know what will be the strength of the Mahasabha if the Congress and the League are united? In fact without the Muslim League the hand of the Congress was weakened in defeating the Mahasabha in the last election. And if the Congress and the League are united the Mahasabha will be compelled to accept their joint terms or to get separated from both. In the latter case the Mahasabha will lose all its present importance and will sink into oblivion.

I must frankly admit that when I joined the Muslim League I believed that it was an institution of liberty-loving Muslims, which would never lend its support to selfish elements of flatterers in the body politic desirous of self-aggrandisement, and I never dreamt that it will come in conflict with the National Congress which, I believe, is the only political organisation in the country pledged to get complete independence at a great sacrifice. I am constrained to say that during the past few months the attitude of the League has totally belied these expectations, and in these circumstances my conscience does not permit me to associate myself any longer with the Muslim League unless Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the League, gives a satisfactory explanation for his manoeuvres or he undertakes to follow the foot-steps of U. P. Muslim League and protect the interest of his League colleagues.

In conclusion, I heartily once more congratulate the U. P. Muslim League for holding the interest of Muslims at heart in taking this right step, and I hope that better counsel will prevail and Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim League will follow suit and thus safeguard the rights and interests of the Muslims of India, especially when Mr. Jinnah and his associates are well aware that Muslims are in minority in many provinces and it would be an impossible task for his League to succeed if he advises them to remain aloof from the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE.

Bombay, July 24.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every lover of Hindu-Muslim unity has read with intense satisfaction the latest offer of Babu Rajendra Prasad to Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah. In the year 1935 there were talks of communal settlement between these two leaders, one representing the Indian National Congress and the other the Muslim League. As a result of these talks some formula was evolved which could be acceptable to both the communities. Rajen Babu, who was then President of the Congress, promised to get it ratified by that body. But Mr. Jinnah made the unjust demand that the Congress leader should get the support of Pandit Malaviya and other communal-minded Hindus. This Babu Rajendra Prasad could not do and the talks, unfortunately, failed.

The results of the Assembly elections in six provinces where the Hindus are in majority have demonstrably proved that communal leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje or communal organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha or the Democratic Swaraj Party could not influence the masses who solidly backed the Congress candidates. Why then does Mr. Jinnah care for Pandit Malaviya or Bhai Parmanand or Dr. Moonje? If he is really in earnest about coming to a settlement regarding the Hindu-Muslim question, then he must at once accept the latest offer of Babu Rajendra Prasad. The U. P. Muslim League Party has given a correct and courageous lead to the Mussalman in this matter. One is now inclined to ask. Will Mr. Jinnah respond to this gesture or still persist in his wrong attitude? I hope the Muslim League leader will not put himself and his community in a false position and will not allow this unique opportunity to be missed.—Yours, etc.,

MUNIRUDDIN HAINDADAY.
17, Ali Umer Street,
Bombay, July 23.

"Crime Against Humanity"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant the following resolution by the Karachi Corporation under the caption "Crime against Humanity" is seen:—This Corporation has no desire to be abettors in the crime against State and Humanity by tolerating commercialised system of prostitution and, therefore, requests the Government to enforce the 1930 act and abolish brothels in the city."

I would not say anything about the assumption of the Karachi Corporation that the evil could be ended by legislation, neither would I say anything on the ethics of prostitution except that this greatest crime against Nature—I would not say it is a crime against State or Humanity because the very existence of commercialised prostitution negatives the existence of either State or Humanity—is a natural outcome of our ages old ideas of morality, social laws and restrictions and unequal distribution of wealth. What I would just like to know is whether the Corporation sages have even cared to consider how these miserable human wretches are to get their bread, even unaccompanied with butter, when thrown out of what is obviously their profession? The State makes it compulsory that human life should be preserved unless it comes to an end through natural causes: of course 'death by starvation' is quite a natural cause and the State rarely worries about it!

What right have we, sitting in comfortable Corporation chairs and enjoying all the luxuries of life, to sit in judgment over these victims of human passion (I would not insult the beasts by calling it 'beastly passion') who manage to keep body and senses together by swallowing blood-red, milkless, bitter decoction of coffee and keep the body free from gnawing pains by getting massaged every half an hour, so that body might feed the body and prevent the flame of life flickering out: So long as our existing social system is not completely revolutionised and we cannot provide these people with the barest necessities of life we will be abettors in the horrible crime against nature for making commercialised prostitution possible:

What cannot be mended should be ended but the Corporation's suggestion would only succeed in ending individuals and not the institution: Unless the whole of our existing social system is revolutionised the evil would not be ended.—Yours, etc.

SHANTI PRASAD VAIDYA.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 25.

A disastrous fire involving loss of property worth Rs. 1,00,000 occurred early this morning at Chandni Chowk in an electric goods shop. The cause of the fire is unknown. Three neighbouring shops were completely gutted. It is stated that all shops were covered under insurance.

Police enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS ON AUGUST 1

And Indicate Fundamental Change In Basic Attitude Of Administration

The General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, has issued the following appeal for the release of all political prisoners on Aug. 1st:

The inauguration of the new Constitution rightly or wrongly has kindled new hopes for a freer and fuller life in the minds of those political workers who have been denied freedom for a very long time. Raizada Hansraj in his report on the Andamans says that "all the prisoners were under the impression that on April 1st. 1937 swaraj would be established in India and that would mean the end of all their sufferings." The hunger strike of S. N. Bakshi bears tsetimony to the strength of that feeling in India. The experience of the working of the Constitution during the first four months, however, came as a rude shock to many of them. They soon realised that there was no appreciable change in the spirit of administration from what it was in the pre-autonomy days. A few prisoners were released but it was done in such a halting and hap-hazard manner that it indicated no fundamental change in the basic attitudes of the administration. There was no bold recognition of the underlying principles. There were no efforts to inspire confidence or to weed out distrust.

It is very gratifying that there has been release of political prisoners in the short time the Congress Ministries have been in office. The United Provinces has given a commendable lead though much remains yet to be done. Political amnesty calls for no scrutiny of files for political prisoners are no criminals.

August 1st is a red letter day in the history of India. Let that day be made more pregnant with patriotic associations by a general release of all political prisoners and removal of all restrictions placed on political organisations and workers throughout India.

CONGRESS ATTACK ON BENGAL CABINET TO BE COMBATED!

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A meeting of Muslim students and citizens of Calcutta held in the Muslim Institute Hall this evening discussed the situation created "by the unseemly agitation carried on by the Hindu Press against the address of Premier Fazlul Huq at the Dacca University Convocation recently.'

The meeting passed a resolution expressing implicit confidence in Mr. Fazlul Huq and his Cabinet, urged Muslim youths to champion the cause of the Ministry in Bengal, and condemned the conduct of Congress leaders, who have been carrying on "mischievous propaganda against the Premier."

It urged Muslim youths to frustrate the machinations of the Congress to thwart the present Ministry of the Province.—A.P.

LABOURER CRUSHED UNDER BAG

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The fall of a linseed bag over a labourer working in a grain depot at Sewri is said to be the cause of instantaneous death to him.

Dhondoo Tatya's body was removed to the morgue last evening.

The shed in question belongs to Ralli Brothers.

Inquest over the body will be held to-morrow.

DR. BANA BACK IN BOMBAY

Dr. F. D. Bana, Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust has returned after an extended tour of England and Europe visiting various places of interest, hospitals and clinics and attending as an Official Delegate of the Bombay Port Trust the Eighth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held in Caxton Hall, London, in the beginning of the month.

HONOUR IMMORTAL TRICOLOUR

Bihar Premier's Appeal To Govt. Servants To Change Their Attitude

PATNA, July 25.

"I want to tell the Government servants that they will have to change their attitude towards the National flag. They must learn to respect it," said the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, while performing the flag hoisting ceremony on the Congress Maidan. There was large attendance.

Although the Indians had not yet achieved the goal, of which the Indian National Flag was the emblem, the Premier hoped that they would not hesitate to make sacrifices in the country's cause and in upholding the honour of the "immortal Tricolour."

In conclusion the Bihar Premier said it was the right of the Indians to determine their own destinies. He also appealed to the wealthy classes in Indian people to do their best for the masses, even at the cost of a little sacrifice on their own part. —United Press.

LINE BREACHED ON B. N. RLY.

Sequel To Rain Between Hirdamalee And Gondia

NAINPUR, July 25.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, wires under to-day's date:

Due to heavy rain and floods, the railway line is breached between Hirdamalee and Gondia at mile 629|19 and it is impossible to pass trains.

Transhipment of passengers is not possible until the morning of July 26.—A. P.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

pedition who were to return to their Capital after a three months' victorious air advance on the unexplored areas of the lid of our globe.

Sharp at 5 p.m., the time announced for their arrival, four black spots were seen in the skies, drawing steadily closer to the airdrome and taking the shape of gigantic airplanes. A few minutes later these airplanes were quite clearly seen above the Moscow airdrome. As a greeting they circled over the airdrome and over the city of Moscow on the streets of which huge crowds of people were waiting with their faces toward the sky. Tens of thousands of people had gathered on the airdrome to cheer their victorious comrades led by the "ice commissar", O. J. Schmidt, as he is nicknamed in this country.

Soviet notables, members of the Soviet Government and representatives of the Communist Party, headed by Stalin himself, were at the airdrome to greet the returning heroes of the great Arctic Aramada. The members of the families of the aviators, friends and co-workers formed another procession grouped near the tribune that had been specially erected for the occasion.

The huge machines skilfully landed one after another. Their occupants descended from them, gathered in a group and headed by the long-bearded but pleasant looking and joyful Schmidt, took places in waiting automobiles decked with flowers, and were driven to the Tribunes where the Soviet leaders, their friends, and members of their families were awaiting them.

Greetings

On reaching the tribunes all the members of the expedition were given hearty cheers and were embraced and kissed. Stalin kissed Schmidt and shook hands with each of the members of the expedition. This most touching and pleasant yet informal scene was followed by a formal reception. Mr. Chubar, the vice-premier of the Soviet Union, greeted the expedition and paid high tribute to its separate members individually, praised the Soviet aviation industry, emphasised the direct concern of the Soviet Government in the development of scientific activities in this country and exploited the occasion by scolding the enemies of the U.S.S.R. who are putting obstacles in the way of its further progress, unity, and strength.

Otto J. Schmidt replied to the greetings in the following word: "The North Pole will serve humanity. Only our Soviet Union was able to place the North Pole at the service of humanity.

Scientific Research

"The North Pole, the central Arctic, will insure communications with America. A brilliant proof of this is the wonderful flight of Comrade Chakalov. Scientific work in the central Arctic will insure for us better knowledge of the weather, will insure a better knowledge of the ice conditions for sailing the Northern Sea Route, to say nothing of the numerous, also very important theoretical researches which have long troubled the minds of the best scientists but could not formerly be solved.

"It appears, and this is acknowledged by our friends and cannot be hidden by our enemies that it is not difficult to visit the Pole, but to make it serve, to master it and to become familiar with it can only be done after the forces of mankind have been freed from oppression, from exploitation. We would not have succeeded in winning this victory had the Soviet Union not been so powerful and strong, had we not possessed such a wonderful industry. Our excellent machines are made so cleverly, so reliable that they must be respected, even the North Pole had to treat them with respect.

"Of course, we selected people, one as good as the other. But all of us—over 40 persons—are a replica of many thousand sons of our fatherland. We are simple Soviet people, devoted to our country, true pupils of the Party. In this lies our quality."

Tribute To U. S. S. R.

Vodoryanov the commander of the flag-ship of the expedition, during the course of his witty speech, mentioned the following: "We have returned to our Red capital having fulfilled the task. We have been on the North Pole. We landed there, lived there. We slept in sleeping bags but felt well there. We did not feel isolated. Our machines were excellently equipped: from the North Pole we spoke with Moscow by direct radio-telephone.

"Had our airplanes not been so well equipped, had the people not been trained of course, it would have been difficult for us to fulfil the task.

"I was asked when I was preparing for the flight: 'How will you fly to the Pole and how will you land there? Suppose the machine breaks won't it be pretty far to walk?' I said that I would land, that if I broke down I would not walk because behind me there is strength, power; Comrade Stalin will not forsake anybody!

"Before flying to the Pole we read all the books on expeditions to the North. Not a very cheerful occupation—you read: here a man perished, there a man was lost, there still something else happened. The Arctic has swallowed more than one human life. But the Arctic did not dare to swallow our lives because it has become trained and its trainers are the Bolsheviks.

"In such airplanes, with such people, with such flyers, we, Comrade Voroshilov, can at any moment, should this be needed for the defence of our fatherland, turn our ships from the North Pole to the west or the east. We, Polar flyers, assure you that we are prepared at any moment to fulfil any task of our Party and Government.

"Long live our Socialist fatherland!

"Long live our great, powerful Party and the beloved inspirer of all victories, Comrade Stalin!"

Nanga Parbat Next?

After this speech the formal part of the reception was closed and the members of the expedition, Stalin, and others formed an automobile procession and drove through the main streets of Moscow, along both sides of which thousands of people watched them and cheered as they passed. They cheered the people who have entered their names and the name of their country in the annals of humanity's scientists and its cultural progress as the conquerors of the North Pole.

Quite recently I had an opportunity to meet Marshal Budeony at a banquet in Moscow. After congratulating him on the Soviets conquering the North Pole, I remarked: "Now it is time for the capricious Nanga Parbat to yield to mankind." "Oh", replied the humorous Budeony, while touching his glass of champagne to mine, "Nanga Parbat and similar unexplored spots are probably waiting to yield to humanity only through Soviet scientists," and we parted with a burst of laughter when one of the diplomats listening attentively to our conversation thoughtfully remarked, "and who is this Nanga Parbat?"

JINNAH'S REPLY TO RAJEN BABU'S OFFER

(Continued from page 1.)

have to resort to a post mortem inquisition.

As to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement which appears side by side with that of Babu Rajendraprasad on the 20th July, what can I say to that busybody President? What does he know of what took place between me and Babu Rajendra Prasad? He seems to carry the responsibility of the whole world on his shoulders and must poke his nose in everything except his own business. Again he comes back to another point with regard to the statement which was alleged to have been issued by me as an appeal to the voters of Bundelkhand-Jhansi (electorate) which I have already repudiated and said that no such statement was issued by me.

MESSAGE TO MAHATMA.

I assure the Musalmans and the public at large, that I am not in the slightest degree affected by anything that has happened in the past and nobody will welcome an honourable settlement between the Hindus and Musalmans more than I and nobody will be more ready to help it and as an earnest on my part, I sent a message to Mr. Gandhi when he was at Thithal only in the month of May last appealing to him to take up the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement and concentrate his great influence and efforts to which I received the following reply on May 22, 1937.

"Dear Mr. Jinnah, Kher has given me your message. I wish I could do something but I am utterly helpless. My faith in unity is bright as ever; only I see no daylight out of the impenetrable darkness and in such distress I cry out to God for Light. Yours sincerely, M. K. Gandhi."

HIS WORD TO MUSALMANS.

In conclusion I want to say a word to Musalmans. Those few waverers who are ready or about to betray us for jobs need not seek excuses or loopholes to justify their threatened secession from the All-India Muslim League. They may go, but those members of the League if they have a shred of conscience left should tender their resignations and contest the seats again on Congress ticket. I am sure that the All-India Muslim League will be all the better without such men. To those who easily get the cold feet and suffer from defeatist mentality I say, have courage and faith, Delhi-Dur-ast and I say to all Musalmans of India to organise, consolidate and establish solidarity and unity. Service, suffering and sacrifice are absolutely essential conditions before we can achieve anything big and secure our rightful place in the national life of our country."—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A PRE-ARRANGED SIGNAL.

"I wish nobody to know that I have left the camp, and if they follow us we shall be certain of their silence."

The three musketeers passed behind the cardinal, who again enveloped his face in his cloak and started his horse at a walking pace a few paces in advance of his four companions.

They soon arrived at a solitary inn. No doubt the host was prepared for the arrival of his illustrious guest, for he had sent all intruders out of the way.

The group of horsemen were within ten paces of the door when the cardinal signed to his four companions to halt. A saddled horse was fastened to the door-post. The cardinal then went up to the door and knocked it three times in a manner clearly showing that it was a pre-arranged signal.

ADVANCE GENTLEMEN.

A man, enveloped in a cloak, came out immediately and exchanged some rapid words with the cardinal, whereupon he mounted his horse and set off in the direction of Surgeres, which was the route to Paris.

"Advance, gentlemen," called the cardinal.

When the company had come up to the building the cardinal told them to alight, and the musketeers tied their horses to the door-post.

The host stood at the door. For him the cardinal was only an officer coming to visit a lady.

"Have you a room on the ground-floor where these gentlemen can wait near a good fire?" asked the cardinal.

The host opened the door of a large room, where an old brick-stove had just been removed and replaced by a large and excellent fire-place.

Science and Industry

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY FOR MYSORE

Two New Schemes To Be Taken In Hand Immediately

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Mysore Government have accorded sanction to the Shimsha and the Jog (Gersoppa) hydro-electric power schemes, the former estimated to cost 56 lakhs of rupees and the latter Rs. 200 lakhs.

The Shimsha scheme would be taken on hand almost immediately while the Jog scheme will be taken up in a month or two.

It is understood that both these schemes would be financed without floating any special loan for the purpose. The increasing demand for power in the State and the working of the Sivasamudram power plant almost continuously at peak load compelled Government to investigate fresh sources of power.

INCREASED POWER

The Hydro-Electric Development Committee had to decide this question of trapping increased power. The Chief Electrical Engineer suggested that the Shimsha scheme might be taken up first, that a reservoir for power purposes could be built above the Shimsha falls and that the Jog scheme might be taken up when the combined supply from Shimsha and Sivasamudram became insufficient to meet the total demand. In his original scheme the Chief Electrical Engineer depended on the supply of water to the forebay from the seepage in the area irrigated by the Irwin Canal.

The Jog falls power scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs and will take four years at least for completion. The major items of expenditure will be storage reservoir at Honnemaradu with a capacity of 7,200 million cubic feet of water, Rs. 36 lakhs; four 12,500 kilowats generating units, Rs. 28 lakhs; four penstock lines with forebay equipments, Rs. 24 lakhs; double circuit transmission lines from Gersoppa to Bhadravati (37 miles) carrying a voltage of 80,000, Rs. 14 lakhs; tools, plant and tramway, Rs. 20 lakhs, canals Rs. 5 lakhs; generating station building, Rs. 6 lakhs; and, three transformer banks, Rs. 7.3 lakhs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After considering the financial and technical aspects of all the propcsals, the Hydro-Electric Committee recommended to the Government:

That the scheme for the generation of 23,000 H.P at Shimsha (amended scheme) should be taken up immediately and that administrative sanction be given forthwith.

That it is necessary to take up the Jog scheme as early as possible and that the programme of construction should be so framed as to allow of the completion of the full project by stages.

At the meeting of the Executive Council the above recommendations of the Committee were discussed and adopted. Administrative sanction has been given to the Shimsha scheme and it is stated that work on this project will be taken up immediately. Work on the Jog falls scheme also will be started within three months.—A.P.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SERVICE

Due Care Must Be Taken In Use Of Tools

By A. S. TROLLIP,
Secretary, Safety First Association

Valuable lessons can be learned by analysing accidents to their causes. Much of what has been written here has come from such a study.

When such accidents come up for analysis, cross-examination should proceed to find out whether:—

The proper tool was used?
Was this tool in good condition?
Was it used properly? etc., etc.

The analysis will point to the steps necessary to be taken to prevent similar occurrences taking place in future.

WORKSHOP RULES

Employers in Industries are beginning to realise the extreme importance of having Safety Rules. Many industrial concerns have rules of some sort or another. Many of these rules exist merely in the unwritten precedents, and it is assumed that they are passed on orally from the older to the younger workmen, and the young men have to learn these rules through the costly method of experience. Human life is too valuable and short to take on such unscientific and inefficient method, and in order to secure the co-operation of workers there must be rules that are clear, concise and easily understood. Safety Rules should be formulated, printed and distributed to the workers. The rules should constantly be kept before the men through posters, discussion, etc. Management from top to bottom must follow through and see that they are observed. Any infringement of these rules should be severely dealt with

USE OF HAND TOOLS

From an examination of the causes of numerous hand accidents, the following notes on the use and misuse of a number of the more common hand tools has been compiled to enable Safety Committees to consider the Analysis of the hand accidents peculiar to their own work and to enable them to put forward an educational programme, having for its objective the better use of Hand Tools, both from the Production and Safety view points.

This list is by no means complete and if Safety Committees and others can add to these notes, the Safety First Association of India will be pleased to act as a Clearing House for such information and issue at a later date a more comprehensive article dealing with the Efficiency of Hand Tools.

1. Air Tools. Remove the Air Tools from the gun when not in use.

Never strike an air gun with a hammer, as the heads are tempered and chips may fly.

Never point an air gun or air hose at anyone. If compressed air enters the body it causes a painful death.

Exercise care when disconnecting the air hose from the gun, and make sure that the pressure is off; then operate the gun to exhaust the pressure on the hose. Many men have been seriously injured while attempting such changes when the hose was under pressure. The end is liable to whip about and strike others.

ELECTRICAL TOOLS

Always keep the leads well maintained in position, where others will not trip over them. Test the Earth frequently. Avoid using too much pressure on such tools, as many have been thrown and injured, when the tools jammed or struck.

TRAINING NECESSARY

Employers should furnish first class tools and make periodic inspections of all implements, repairing or discarding, when necessary. Equip with suitable tool rooms or other places and means for storage. Provide working gloves where the slightest danger of falling chips exists. Provide working gloves for persons whose hands are unaccustomed to the friction of handles, or who are using a hand tool continuously.

The worker should buy first class tools and keep them in order. There is an art in using any tool safely and with good results. Until proper methods are learned, poor workmanship will prevail and accidents take place.

Lack of knowledge and foresight combined with little manual skill and dexterity are the basic reason for accidents. The worker must be trained and then closely supervised.

A hand tool is in poor repair and condition when:—

The impact portion of tools is mushroomed.
The impact portion of tool is chipped or flaked.
The head, blade or but is insecurely fastened to the handle.
The handle is broken, split or splintered.
Screw driver bits are misshaped by breakage or wear.
Wrench jaws are spread out of alignment.

Possession of a good set of craftsman's tools affords pleasure to many people. Acquire the best and so use and care for them that you too will find protection and satisfaction in their ownership.

DUNDEE AND JUTE DUTY

Unreasonable Demand Of Manufacturers

(BY NUR UR-RAHMAN)

The persistent demand of Dundee Jute Manufacturers to impose a duty or other restrictions on Indian jute goods imported into United Kingdom, which have hitherto been free of duty would be, I believe, immensely prejudicial to the interests of the United Kingdom's jute trade. The figures of trade with the United Kingdom in recent years indicate an increase in the value of Indian export and a decline in British exports

Indian Government at present imposes an export duty on raw jute. If an attempt is made by Great Britain to restrict the entry of Indian manufactured jute or to impose a duty on these goods in the United Kingdom, it might lead the Government of India to make the duty on Indian raw jute discriminative against the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom jute manufacturing industry would then be in a disadvantageous position compared to other manufacturing countries and it would be difficult for the British industry to face an increase in the price of its raw material.

With a view to examine the effect of a duty or a quota on the import into United Kingdom of Indian jute goods we must not lose sight of the fact that the United Kingdom is a small market for India when compared with that of other countries.

It is not difficult to see that the imposition of a duty will result in restricting imports from India and because it would not be possible for jute industry in the United Kingdom to meet the requirements of the buyers for a long time to come the immediate effect of the restriction would be an enhancement of prices.

SUBSTITUTES

At this stage appears the danger of substitutes, to which attention has often been drawn. The position of jute as the chief material for use as a chief container is being constantly attacked by other commodities and the danger of greater use of substitutes is growing day by day. The substitute can only be driven out of market by maintaining cheap and economic prices for jute but once a duty is imposed reciprocal duty may also be imposed in India on raw jute with the result that jute will become too expensive and its substitutes will easily capture the United Kingdom market.

FOREIGN COMPETITORS

It may also be pointed that the export trade in bags carried on in the United Kingdom is considerable and amounted to £894,000 in 1935. If there is an increase in internal price this trade would be lost to the foreign competitors as the foreign importers need not necessarily demand goods manufactured at Dundee when placing their orders in Great Britain. The Indian Jute Mills Association in a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce dated the 10th June, 1936 quoted a report by Dr. Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner in London in which he pointed out that in the three years 1929-31 the imports into England from foreign countries of jute piece-goods were of considerable magnitude, accounting in 1931 for 21.5 per cent. of the total. It is not therefore difficult to imagine that the adoption of restrictive measures with the corresponding increase in price, the trade in the United Kingdom Market would pass into the hands of the foreign competitor and would also place him in an advantageous position as against British manufacturers in other foreign markets.

It is also feared that any restriction on imports of Indian jute goods at ports such as Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, etc., may cause additional distress to the people in areas already "distressed" and to the "casuals" who handle these goods at the Ports. It will also adversely affect Shipping, Insurance, Stevedoring and allied interests.

In conclusion, it must be emphasised that if an import duty on Indian jute goods is imposed it would affect only 7.46 per cent. of the total output of the Indian Mills, and it would have little effect on Indian trade, but a counterveiling Export Duty on Indian raw jute would mean a tremendous drawback to the United jute trade and it is very likely that it would open the British market to foreign competitor. It may also cause an increase in unemployment figures because with the increase in the price of jute the competition from substitutes will also increase.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CURRENCY NOTES

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Mysterious disappearance of currency notes from insured letters on several occasions recently is causing much anxiety to the local postal authorities.

In the latest case four currency notes to the value of Rs. 400/- were sent under an insured cover from Cawnpore to a merchant in Delhi, but it was found that one 100 rupee note was missing though the cover was in tact.—United Press.

GRADUATED CUTS IN SALARIES

Congress Move In Assam Legislature

SHILLONG, July 24.

The budget session of the Assam Assembly will begin from August 3. The first four lists show that 188 resolutions have been balloted for.

Mr. Ghanashyam Das has a resolution recommending that the posts of the two divisional commissioners as also the posts of all Deputy Superintendent of police be abolished.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, leader of the Congress Group, wants the appointment of a retrenchment committee and pending the recommendation of such committee the enforcement of salary cuts. His resolution mentions the extent of such cuts, varying from 5 to 30 per cent according to the salaries drawn.

Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan wants the daily allowance of the members of the Assembly fixed at Rs. 5.

Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda's resolution recommends the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 and the recent emergency regulations.—United Press.

CONVERTED TO HINDUISM

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Miss Rosmarie Bieler who became Mrs. Rosmarie Ghose after her marriage with Mr. Tejesh Chandra Ghose, fourth son of late Jogesh Chandra Ghose of Jalpaiguri, in London one and a half months back, was converted and initiated into Hinduism at the Central Office of the Hindu Mission at Kalighat, Calcutta on Wednesday last.

Dressed in Indian sari and with vermillion tip on her forehead, Mrs. Rosemarie passed through the ceremony cheerfully and pronounced the Sanskrit Mantras so correctly that the people were led to believe that she knew Sanskrit. She was named Namita Devi after initiation.

The ceremony was conducted by Swami Satyanandji, president of the Mission.—United Press.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 24.

P F Campbell and Coy's s.s. Pres Monroe of 6195 reg tons Capt W H Weaver arrived from Boston via Honolulu Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Manila Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O Coy's Carthage of 7687 reg tons Capt W Pocock arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

S S Nvg Coys s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J N Greffiths arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

Anglo I Oil Coys s.s. British Sovereign of 2175 reg tons Capt W D Jeffries arrived from Abadan with cargo of liquid fuel.

L Edwards s.s. Reichenfels of 4759 reg tons Capt P Hinricks arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp Naples Portsaid and Suez with general cargo.

N Y Kaishas s.s. Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt Y Matsuto arrived from Osaka via Kobe Moji Sakita Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N Coys s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Seychells with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy s.s. Sirsa of 3387 reg tons Capt N Cockburn arrived from Calcutta via Marmagoa with coal and general cargo.

B I S N Coy s.s. Vity of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

DEPARTURES.

Scindia S Nvg Coys s.s. Jalaratna of 2236 reg tons Capt E W Courtney sailed for Rangoon via Cochin with local cargo.

P and O Coys s.s. Carthage of 7688 reg tons Capt W Pocock sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell and Coys s.s. Pres Monroe of 6195 reg tons Capt W H Weaver sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L Edwards s.s. Sturmfels of 3834 reg tons Capt H Sandmann sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison Coys s.s. Nurmahal of 3380 reg tons Capt P W Palmer sailed for Calcutta via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo

J Finlay and Coys s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt J B Maclaren sailed for Karachi via Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Nvg Coys s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J V Grefiths sailed for Bhavnagar in ballast.

LOADING

* The following steamers booked for loading on 24-7-37.

S S Karanja (M M) for African Ports

S S Nirpura (MM) for Europe Ports via Aden Suez and Jeddah

S S Sirsa (MM) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Reichenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 24.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 C/Eastbourne 3509 Calcutta 26-7 F F Campbell
3 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi N F M M
4 Gazana 3191 Rangoon 31-7 M M
5 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi N F. N Y K
6 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 27-7 L Edwards
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 31-7 Anchor Line Ld.
8 Sturmfels 3834 Karachi 24-7 L Edwards
9 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi N F L E
10 Kelo 1154 Copenhagen 26-7 J Mackentosh
11 President Monroe 6195 New York 25-7 FFC
12 C/Licester 1994 Karachi 27-7 J Finlay
13 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo N F Volkart Bros.
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 4-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 28-7 M M

PRINCES DOCK

A Nurmahal 3380 Calcutta 25-7 T Morrison
B Jalavera 3089 Bhavnagar 24-7 S S N
C/R Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 24-7 Scindia S N
D Irrawadi 634 Bedi Bunder 25-7 B S N
E Netravati 699 NF NF BSN
G Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 25-7 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Naldera 2-9 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Derby 24-7-37 K Nixon

FROM TRIESTE

Cortellazzo 23-7-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FROM CARDIFF

Nagina 26-7-37 M M

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Taijin Maru 25-7-37 O S K
Kidderpore 20-7-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Carthage 23-7-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Hayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 5-8-37 L Edwards
Reichenfels 24-7-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 21-7-37 M M
Sirsa 22-7-37 M M

FROM NEW YORK

President Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Eastbourne 22-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASSEIN

Jalapadma 20-7-37 S S N Coy

FROM JEDDAH

Jaypore 27-7-37 M M
Bankura 29-7-37 M M
Alavi 27-7-37 Turner Morrison

FROM BASRA

Vita 24-7-37 M M
Dandolo 23-7-37 L Triestino
Baroda 22-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Naringa 23-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 24-7-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Sovereign 23-7-37 Anglo Iranian Oil
Ensby City 30-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Nirpura 27-7-37 M M
Trautenfels 30-7-37 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-36 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Marseilles 6-8-37 Killick Nixon
Britannia 31-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
City of East Bourne 24-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 6-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijin Maru 8-8-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 10-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Burdwan 20-7-37 M M
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
Cortellazzo 25-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 31-7-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Baroda 28-7-37 M M
Vita 29-7-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Sturmfels 22-7-37 L Edwards
Toyama Maru 29-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 18-7-37 O S Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Britannia 21-7-37
S S Bhadravati 22-7
S S Masimpur 23-7-37
S S Ranpura (boats) 23-7-37
S S Baroda 23-7-37
S S Victoria Marie 23-7-37
S S Irrawadi 23-7-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 24.

S S Toyama Maru for Yokkaichi: 270 tons old cast iron scrap M G Abdulhosein.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw N Nagsee

Kobe: 2700 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 247 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 100 bales cotton raw K Poonjee.

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 700 bales cotton raw A Podar; 400 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 2000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1500 bales cotton raw Vol Bros; 2910 bags castor seeds M Bhuta.

For Melbourne: 59 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Osaka: 4365 bags castor seeds M Bhuta.

S S Darcoine for Antwerp: 460 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 850 tons magnese ore Cox and Kings.

For Hull: 640 bags g nut cakes K Devchand.

S S Kybfels for Antwerp: 4000 packets g uut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

Alexandretta: 37 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Gothenburg: 22 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Liverpool: 18 bales cotton grey spiriting A H Diab.

For Hamburg: 50 bales cotton waste clean L Dhanbhoora; 25 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas; 600 packs myrabollam K tricamji.

For Canstanzo: 20 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Klaipeha: 14 bales cotton raw S Textile Products.

For Rotterdam: 100 bags horn meal A Dawn and Co.; 500 bags harn meal B Ardeshir.

* S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 1400 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 100 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 210 ton scrap iron Faiz and Co.

For Shanghai: 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsi.

For Osaka: 105 tons cast iron scrap Faiz and Co.

S S Dandolo for Fuime: 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 165 bales cotton raw B C.

For Alexandretta: 145 bales cotton piece goods A H Diab.

For Istanbul: 215 bales cotton grey yarn S J David; 50 bales cotton grey yarn H F Ninger.

For Mersina: 50 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

For Izmir: 50 bales grey cotton yarn S J David

For Fameyusta: 18 bales grey cotton yarn S J David.

For Tripoli: 83 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Trieste: 100 bales cotton raw M Chandulal; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 360 bales cotton raw A H Diab; 110 bales cotton raw B C.

For Genoa: 55 bales cotton raw A H Diab,

For Venice: 55 bales cotton raw B C.

S S Britania for Marseilles: 124 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor; 15 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 54 csks goat skins D Abraham.

For Liverpool: 250 bags lantel split S M Rajgor; 54 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 62 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 640 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 210 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 10 bales raw wood D Abraham; 1280 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Glasgow: 124 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 640 bags linseed cakes K Devchand; 52 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S City of Eastbourne for Boston: 85 csks goat skins D Abraham.

For New York: 20 bags roots E Mauji.

S S President Monroe for Alexandria 13 bales cotton p goods R Shantilal.

IMPORTS

S S Britannia Agents Anchorline Ltd from Liverpool: 187 cases weaving machines; 28 tars cotton bandings; 124 bdls steel bars; 686 cases tiles; 285 cases cottons; 42 cases cycle; 80 dms aniline dye; 47 dms brenthol; 60 bdls shovels; 50 bdls iron boot protectors, 83 dms lubg oil; 429 csks china clay; 70 bdls dished sheets; 75 loose c i cisterns 40 cases bobbins; 35 cases steel screws; 21 cases art silk yarn; 72 cases bottled stout; 60 bags solid cellulose extract; 50 cases non-alcoholic cordials; 37 cases provisions; 30 cases brass wire; 140 tin pitch; 1000 bags soda ash; 167 dms caustic soda; 34 dms chloride of lime; 300 dms bleaching powder; 45 bales old news papers; 42 dms sodium sulphide; 40 bags springs; 169 cases aluminium circles; 500 loose cement pipes; 120 bales exhausted cloves; 58 cases humidifier bodies and cones; 440 loose motor canvas tubes flaps and sundries; 50 kegs wire nails; 302 csks alizarine dye.

From Glasgow: 111 pcs steel tubes. 80 pkgs water tub boiler and fittings 88 cases cottons; 112 cases sewing cttn thread on reels; 50 bales old news papers; 54 cases whisky; 390 cases beer; 185 pcs sanitary earthenware; 38 singles tubes; 34 pcs fire clay sinks; 25 cases biscuits; 295 hnds ale; 80 pcs sugar machy; 611 cases sewing machines and parts thereof 401 pcs stoneware jars; 1365 bags steel rivets; 626 bdls m s tees; 250 pcs cast iron pipes; 329 bags steel nails; 45 bdls steel bars; 40 dms boiler fluid; 34 bags bolts and nuts; 380 pcs sugar factory material.

From Portsaid: 215 bales cotton.

S S Masimpur Agents Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. from Rangoon: 1087566 i gallons keresene oil in bulk; 1036021 i galls motor spirit in bulk; 121 csks water lily kerosene oil; 1737 csks lubg oil; 302 cases lubg grease; 383 csks diesel oil; 283 bars pig lead; 32 cases shelltox; 50 cases mineral turpentine; 698 bags paraffin wax.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	21
Amr Gas and Electric	37
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	47
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	53
Amr Super Power	2
Electric Power and Light	23
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	80
Electric Bond Common	20
Northern S Power A	23
American Tel and Tel	172 1/4
Western Union Telg	49 3/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	11
Erie Railway	16
New York Central Railway	41 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	39
Phillips Petroleum	63
Allis Chalmers	68
Bethelehem Steel	94
Crucible Steel	71
Republic Steel	39
United S Steel	116 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	53
Amr Rolling Mills	37
Anaconda Copper Mining	56 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	64 1/4
General Motors	56
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	58 1/2
Socony Oil	21 1/2
Amr Tob B	81
Chase Bank	52
National City Bank	46 1/2
Amerex	26 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	590
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
Crucible 7 per cent Pfd	129
Douglas Aircraft	58

Indifferent market. Westinghouse Air Brake earned 43 cents in the 2nd quarter; for six months dol 1.28. Carloading for the week up 49716 units. Turnover 950,000 shares.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh		206,179
Central India	90	337,468
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		161,686
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras	90	1,513,983
Dholera	483	179,821
N.-W. Provinces		10,371
Rajputana		97,128
Sind-Punjab	347	346,735
Broach	100	342,010
Coompta and Dharwar	83	72,744
Westerns-Northerns		40,145
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	300	20,807
Persian		14
American		20,033
Egyptian and African	1,941	427,623
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		225
Total	3,344	3,071,774

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,217	462,490
Japan and China	10,950	1,478,273
Coast Ports	200	37,277
Up-country by Rail		287,936
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		36,277
Total	15,367	2,302,253

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 24.

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	40	2	0
Highest	40	5	3
Lowest	39	11	0
Closing	39	15	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	35	10	0
Highest	35	10	6
Lowest	35	2	6
Closing	35	6	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	18	6	0
Highest	18	7	9
Lowest	18	0	6
Closing	18	2	6
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	38	4	0
Highest	38	6	0
Lowest	37	14	0
Closing	38	2	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	36	5	0
Highest	36	6	6
* Lowest	35	15	0
Closing	36	1	0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	20	4	0
Highest	20	5	3
Lowest	20	0	6
Closing	20	3	6

RUBBER OUTLOOK

Little Selling Pressure

LONDON, June 30.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report:—

On Thursday and Friday of last week the Market was steady to firm and prices showed an advance of 3/8d. per lb from those quoted in our Report last Wednesday. On Monday, however the Market went easier again and the dull tone continued on Tuesday morning. Prices steadied up slightly in the afternoon though the close was still 3/16d. to 1/4d. below prices ruling on Friday evening. This morning the Market opened steady with prices 1/16d. per lb. higher than yesterday's close but this slight improvement has since been lost

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 9 7/8d. done on Friday and the lowest 9 1/2d. done yesterday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 9 7/16d. per lb and prices show no change on the week.

The firmer tone in the Market on Thursday and Friday was due in the main to the statement that the Government has decided to increase the borrowing powers of the Exchange Equalisation Fund by a matter of £200,000,000 to which we refer more fully below. The weakness on Monday and Tuesday may be attributed partly to uncertainties regarding the French monetary situation and partly to the still very unsettled conditions of American labour which caused a serious setback on Saturday and Monday in most of the American Markets led by Wall Street.

There is only a small volume of Trade demand coming into the Market. On the other hand there is very little pressure to sell from any quarter, though Singapore has been offering more freely of late.

THE GOLD SCARE.

This would seem to be definitely disposed of at least for some time to come. The action of the British Treasury in adding £200,000,000 to the borrowing powers of the Exchange Equalisation Fund goes a long way to prove the determination of our Government to support Gold at its present level, while various statements made in Washington and the speech of Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on Monday evening may be taken to indicate that the U. S. A. and Great Britain are working together on this matter. It was largely the announcement of the addition to the Exchange Equalisation Fund that brought about the better tone in many Markets including Rubber on Friday last.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

Though no settlement has so far been reached the situation regarding the strikes in the various independent steel plants would appear to be improving. All the Companies involved are going ahead with their plans for reopening and some Companies report that they already have sufficient labour available. Whether Mr. Lewis will be able to raise further trouble later on remains to be seen.

MOTOR TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to figures compiled by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders total output of cars and commercial vehicles for the seven months ended April 1937 amounted to 310,033. This compares with a figure of 273,903 vehicles for the same period in 1935-36. The increase is 36,130 vehicles. equal to 13.2 per cent.

Exports of cars and commercial vehicles for the first five months of the current year totalled 40,465 vehicles with a sterling value of £4,841,538 The corresponding figures for the same period last year were 31,032 vehicles with a value of £3,815,046. The increase in numbers is equal to 30.4 per cent. and the increase in value to 26.0 per cent

The estimated number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) in use in the United Kingdom at the end of May was 2,237,424 against 2,045,664 at the end of May 1936. The increase is 191,760 vehicles. equal to 9.4 per cent

THE MORE DISTANT VIEW.

We quote the following from an article contributed by Mr. Eric Miller to a Special Rubber Supplement of "The Financial Times" issued on Monday of this week:—

"It is impossible to take other than an optimistic view of the expansive trend of the industry. The question then arises: what are the probabilities and possibilities of production from the existing planted areas?

It is not within the scope of this short article to attempt to answer that question. But it is admissible to draw attention to the fact that part of the older planted areas are past their prime; that extensions to the planted area since 1930 have been on a small scale, none having been permitted since the middle of 1934; that seven years must elapse between the taking of a decision to plant and the harvesting of the first commercial crop from such extensions ; that the average annual rate of increase in world absorption of Rubber in the ten years 1927 to 1936 (which include the years of worldwide depression) works out at 7 per cent.; and that there is general recognition of the desirability of renewing the International Agreement for Regulation of Supplies and of exercising some measure of control over new planting

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 26th June, 1937.

London—Landed tons 767; Liverpool—landed tons 67; Total landed tons 834.

London—Delivered tons 597; Liverpool—Delivered tons 487; Total tons 1,084.

London—Stock tons 21,840; Liverpool—Stock tons 21,563; Total tons 43,403.

London—Increase tons 170; Liverpool decrease tons 420; Total Decrease tons 250.

Week ended 27th June, 1936.

London—Landed tons 505; Liverpool—Landed tons 119; Total Landed tons 624.

London—Delivered tons 1,407; Liverpool—Delivered tons 778; Total Delivered tons 2,185.

London—Stock tons 56,146; Liverpool—Stock tons 66,554; Total Stock tons 122,700.

London—Decrease tons 902; Liverpool—Decrease tons 659; Total Decrease tons 1,561.

Increase In City's Foreign Trade

Larger Arrivals Of Merchandise

BOMBAY, July 23.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports (including trade with Burma) for the month of June 1937 amounted to Rs. 11, 37 crores showing an increase of Rs. 57.79 lakhs or 6 per cent. and of Rs. 3.43 crores or 43 per cent over the figures for June 1936 and June 1935 respectively. The increase of Rs. 87.79 lakhs was mainly due to larger arrivals of merchandise and gold and of larger shipments both of Indian produce and manufactures and of foreign merchandise. Exports of gold and imports of silver, however, recorded noticeable decreases.

IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs 5.88 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.16 crores or 58 per cent and of Rs. 1.58 crores or nearly 37 per cent as compared with the figures for June 1936 and June 1935 respectively. The increase of Rs. 2.16 crores is spread over most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton raw (+6,048 tons and +Rs. 62.13 lakhs), metals and ores (+Rs. 23. 28 lakhs), mineral oils (+over 6 million gallons and +Rs. 19.79 lakhs), aniline dyes (+Rs. 10.89 lakhs), paper and paste board (+Rs. 8.34 lakhs), vehicles, etc. (+Rs. 7.4 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (+Rs. 6.96 lakhs) machinery and millwork) (+Rs. 6.91 lakhs), wool manufactures (+Rs. 5.1 lakhs), wood and timber (+Rs. 5.07 lakhs) and artificial silk yarn (+nearly ½ million lbs. and +Rs. 4.99 lakhs). The only articles that recorded noticeable decreases were cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured(— over 8-1/4 million yards and—Rs. 8.64 lakhs) and artificial silk piecegoods (— over 3-1/4 million yards and — Rs. 5 53 lakhs.)

IMPORT DUTY.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,41,39,906 (of which Rs. 11,17,152 represents duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,08 39,466 in June 1936 and Rs. 1,34,16,971 in May 1937.

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 3.38 crores showing a rise of Rs. 63.55 lakhs or 23 per cent and of Rs. 1.29 crores or 62 per cent over the figures for June 1936 and June 1905 respectively. The increase of Rs. 63.55 lakhs was chiefly due to larger shipments of cotton raw (+7,538 tons and +Rs. 51.02 lakhs), cotton manufactures (+Rs 30 43 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+over 1 million lbs and +Rs. 5.78 lakhs), and hides and skins raw (+Rs. 5.2 lakhs). Shipments of seeds, however, were less by 27.235 tons in quantity and by Rs. 40.22 lakhs in value. Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 31.22 lakhs as against Rs. 2.79 crores and Rs 1.11 crores while those of silver at Rs. 57,000 as against Rs 20,000 and Rs. 76,000 in June 1936 and June 1905 respectively.

RE-EXPORTS

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 62.32 lakhs as against Rs. 16.82 lakhs and Rs. 1.871 lakhs respectively.

The trade statistics for the first quarter of the current officials year show in imports an increase of Rs. 4.87 crores or over 31 per cent and of Rs. 5.23 crores or nearly 35 per cent. over the figures for the same period of the year 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively. In exports however, they show a full of Rs. 3·51 crores or over 17 per cent but a rise of Rs. 3.07 crores or 23 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1936-37 and 1935-33 respectively. During this period imports of gold amounted to Rs 68.12 lakhs as against Rs 22.47 lakhs and Rs. 22.45 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 465 lakhs as against Rs 3.33 crores and Rs. 37 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of merchandise incresaed by Rs. 7.28 crores or nearly 62 per cent and by Rs 4.68 crores or over 32 per cent. The increase of Rs. 7.28 crores over the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1936-37 is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton raw (+18,847 tons and +Rs. 1.88 crores), metals and ores (+Rs. 85.08 lakhs), mineral oils (+over 9 million gallons and +Rs. 33.82 lakhs), vehicles, etc. (+Rs. 32.79 lakhs), aniline dyes (+Rs. 27.07 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (+nearly 2½ million lbs and +Rs. 24.38 lakhs), instruments and apparatus, etc. (+Rs. 22.42 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+Rs. 21.99 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+Rs. 19.25 lakhs), wood and timber (+Rs 13.69 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (+over 5½ million yards and +Rs. 11.44 lakhs), wool manufacture (+Rs. 10.98 lakhs) and hardware including cutlery and electroplated ware (+Rs. 10.2 lakhs). Imports of cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, on the other hand, decreased by over 19-1/4 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 17. 34 lakhs in value.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of gold amounted to Rs. 4.11 crores as against Rs. 8.87 crores and Rs 4.05 crores and those of silver to Rs. 69,000 as against Rs 40,057 and Rs. 41.05 lakhs respectively. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures showed a rise of Rs. 27.08 lakhs or over 2 per cent and of Rs. 2.37 crores or over 28 per cent over the figures for the first quarter of the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively. The rise of Rs 27.08 lakhs was chiefly due to larger shipments of cotton manufactures (+Rs 89.76 lakhs), hides and skins raw (+Rs 20.87 lakhs), wool raw (+nearly 1 million lbs and +Rs 17.52 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (+over 2-1/4 million lbs and +Rs. 11.53 lakhs). Noticeable decreases were however recorded in the shipment of seeds (—77,005 tons and—Rs. 1.09 crores) and cotton raw (—16,036 tons —Rs 57 96 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 1 58 crores as against Rs. 59.6 lakhs and Rs. 53 87 lakhs respectively —A P

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 23.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1935-36	Week 1936
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	13,128	10	12,455	62 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	8,452	16	6,389	102 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,740	50	6,237	30 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,589	7	1,544	6 ,,
Of which to China	27	1	47	— ,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,204	18	1,443	5 ,,
Of which to Germany	763	15	888	4 ,,
Stock at New York	—	—	—	— ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,107	—	1,278 ,,
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	847	—	1,253 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	4,787	—	5,120 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	2,924	—	3,355 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	13,456	117	12,196	177 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,870	35	7,123	33 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

POLITICALS' RELEASE AND BENGAL GOVT.

Sarat Bose Criticises Attitude Of Ministers

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Complete want of confidence in the present Ministry was expressed this evening at a public meeting, which recorded an emphatic protest against the policy followed by the Bengal Government, regarding the question of the release of all political prisoners and detenus

The meeting, which was held to celebrate the Detenu Day, was largely attended by Hindus and Mahomedans, including women.

Another resolution was adopted at the meeting condemning the continued detention without trial of thousands of citizens of both sexes, and characterising the Government's action as being repugnant to the principles of elementary justice.

The meeting, by another resolution called on the people of Bengal to carry on a ceaseless campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of these young men and women

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, presiding, said that he had invited the Premier and the other Ministers to come to the meeting and tell the audience on what information they based their arguments against the wholesale release of the detenus, but apparently they dared not face the situation and the youth of Bengal.—A.P

U. P. CABINET TO RUSH RELIEF LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 12.)

fective manner. It is however stressed that the group will not constitute any kind of opposition on the floor of the House.

Babu Shyamnandan Sinha, it is understood, has been elected secretary of the group which at present commands a membership of about ten M.L.A.'s. The membership may be increased during the course of time but it is understood only such persons will be admitted as would stand firmly by the policy and programme of the Provincial Kisan Sabha.—A.P.

3 C. P. POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

Bonds Of Four Persons Cancelled

NAGPUR, July 24.

The Associated Press understands that the C. P. Government have directed the release of three political prisoners, namely, Kranti Kumar, Shahasrabudhe and Nago Narayan who was jailed in connection with the Nagpur (Sitabaldi) bomb case.

The bail bonds against three others, R. N. Pendse, A. L. Deshpande and M. L. Jaiwant have been ordered to be cancelled.—

Of the three political prisoners whose release was ordered to-day by the provincial Government, Kranti Kumar Bharatiya had been awarded six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in three separate cases on May 19, 1936.

Nago Narayan Maratha had been convicted of criminal conspiracy in connection with the Nagpur (Sitabaldi) bomb explosion case on March 8 1935 and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment while K. V. Sahsrabudhe had been bound over under section 108 Cr. P. C. at Akola for one year for having delivered seditious speeches.

The other three whose bail security bonds were to-day ordered to be cancelled are M. K. Jaiwant and A. K. Deshpande who some time ago had been asked to furnish securities to keep the peace while the third, R. M. Pendse, had been directed to be of good behaviour under section 107 and 108 Cr. P. C.

The Provincial Government have also passed orders to-day cancelling the security bond furnished by Mr. Narsing Prasad Agrawal, a pleader of drug under section 108 Cr. P. C. (to be of good behaviour). It is stated that Mr. Agrawal, even after depositing the security has led a solitary life in his own residence for the last four months as if he were in jail.

The number of persons, whose bonds have been cancelled is now four. There is now, no political prisoners in the province

The Associated Press understands that the budget session of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly will meet about the first week of September next.—A. P.

A. I. Socialist Party Central Executive Meeting

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, notifies that the meeting of the Central Executive of the party will now take place next month on the eve of A. I. C. C. Meeting at Poona, where it is understood the A. I. C. C. is to meet.—A. P.

Sensational Drop In N. Y. Cotton Prices

Bearish Prospects In Absence Of Control Measures

Extensive Selling From All Quarters

BOMBAY, July 24.

On Friday New York cotton prices registered a sensational drop on extensive selling.

Senate Committee's decisions against new agricultural bills at this session of the U. S. Congress influenced general selling.

President Roosevelt points out that prospects were very bearish unless control measures were adopted.

The market was demoralised and excellent crop progress indicate loss of confidence.

It was one of the worst day for the cotton market on Friday when the New York cotton futures market witnessed having selling pressure from all quarters as a result of disturbing advices from Washington. It was reported that the Senate Agricultural Committee decided that the farm bills will not be considered at the present session. After this announcement it is said that President Roosevelt issued a statement that things were very bearish and in the absence of control measures prices will decline further. It is also said that the crop looks like 14½ million bales and the prospects for the next year's crop will also be bright and cotton will sell at 8 cents a lb.

EXTENSIVE SELLING

News of such a character will naturally unnerve any ardent bull and there was extensive selling from all directions. Even stop-loss orders were caught and the market was demoralised. Prices tumbled down rapidly and the confidence was shaken.

Weather reports were again favourable and now it appears that the crop is likely to be a bumper one and in the absence of any control measures it will be impossible to hold prices during the marketing period unless something unforeseen happens. Any how all markets are well liquidated and there is considerable short interest and it will be unsafe to follow the decline at the moment pending further developments.

The market opened easy and declined on lower Liverpool cables, favourable weather and crop advices. There was renewed foreign selling, liquidation and uncovering stop orders. Finally prices further declined on heavy general selling with a easy tone.

DROP IN PRICES

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with October 11.55, but under scattered buying prices improved three points and October was quoted at 11.58 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was heavy selling and prices declined further and October was quoted at 11.30 which was lowest level for the day reached during the last hour and the session closed at a decline of 31 to 36 points. Spot cotton prices lost 34 points at 11.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also weak on heavy selling and closed at a decline of 28 to 31 points and Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 29 points at 11.68c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 6.46d. There was hedge selling which met Bombay and local buying but prices reacted on selling from Egyptian section. Later there was stale bull liquidation owing to favourable crop outlook and the demand was poor. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.60d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was also quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 15 points and Uppers declined 37 to 9 points. The Alexandria cotton market was also easy and closed at a loss of 24 to 13 points

SERIOUS WARNING

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

Apart from the fact that the prospects at the moment are for a large yield, we believe President Roosevelt's warning holds some constructive aspects, rather than that cotton will eventually go to the uneconomic level of 8 cents.

In this connection it will be remembered that early this year Secretary Wallace introduced a new crop control bill under the name of the "Ever Granary Bill." The object of this Bill was that the Administration should take up any surplus from the current crop and restrict production in the subsequent seasons. The Bill remains unapproved by Congress and as there is a likelihood of Congress adjourning shortly, we believe the above warning by President Roosevelt has been uttered with a view to obtaining the immediate passage of the Bill through Congress.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-10 a.m.)	11.58—06
New York October lowest (3 p.m.)	11.30—34
Liverpool October highest	6.4/+03
Liverpool October lowest	6.37—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Local covering offset by tired liquidation. Stopless orders uncovered. Disappointed American cables. Eastern selling in small market. Weather map favourable. Rather buy than sell temporary.

Weather reports are excellent. Market exhibits very little buying power. Market fears hedge selling.

New York: Market weather affair. In absence of adverse crop developments only temporary technical rallies likely. Big end-month crop estimates indicated over fifteen million freely mentioned in trade circles.

Decline reflects adverse sentiment with continued favourable crop prospects.

Believe that wrong interpretation of President's statement caused heavy selling. Local speculators are short. Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines. Technical position more favourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Senate Committee's decision that they will not consider new agricultural bills at this session prompted statement of President Roosevelt pointing out that prospects were bearish unless control measures were adopted. Crop prospects continue to improve. Decline may go somewhat further but advise caution as market entitled to a reaction after such a decline."

"Consider administrations insistence need farm legislation distinctly bearish expect further decline."

"President statement distressing may cause erratic decline below levels warranted especially as crops size now indefinite."

U. S. Weather forecast reads as under:—

Eastern: Generally fair local showers in Georgia.

Central: Partly scattered showers

Western: Partly cloudy.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

The cable to hand from Messrs. Geo H. McFadden and Bros.:—

"Market declined on statement credited to Roosevelt and looks lower."

Their Head Office cables—

"New York say Washington news article quotes Roosevelt as feeling present crop prospect illustrates need for new economic controls immediately and mentioning a yield of 14 1/2 million bales says understands Roosevelt feels with such a crop and possibility another equally large one next year cotton might go to 8 cents."

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 24.

October	11.22
December	11.13
January (1938)	11.3
March (1938)	11.19
May	11.25
July	11.23
Middling Spot	11.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 24.

October	11.18
December	11.20
January	11.21
Middling Spot	11.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATICTIS.

NEW YORK, July 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.70
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
BENGAL.	
Good	4.30
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis.

July	9.20
August	9.20
September	9.35
F. G. F. Spot	9.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 24

Following a big drop of 34 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 212/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 211. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at 10 points down but it opened 13 points lower and the local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 210/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Liverpool closed 22 points down today.

Broach J/A	198 12 0
Broach A/M.	209 0 0
Oomra D/J	190 12 0
Bengal D/J	158 8 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 24.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	650	2,900
Oomra	600	7,100

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 24.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.		170	167	164 161
Punjab		170	167	164 161
Oomra No. 3	196	195	192	189
C. P. No. 1	206	206	203	200
C. P. No. 2	202	199	196	193
Broach No. 2		208	205	202 199
Punjab-Ame.		220	217	214 211
Surat		260	257	254 251
Rajpipla		256	253	250 247
Navsari		270	267	264 261

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 24.

Bengal Superfine	172/74
Bengal Fine	168/70
C. P. 1	197/99
C. P. 2	192/94
Arvi	192/94
Ellichpur	190/94
Berar	187/90
Khamgaon	187/90
Mulkapur	185/90
Khandesh	180/84
Jalna/Sailu	181/85
Burwah Sanavad	187/90
Mathia	157/62
Broach Fine	201/05
Punjab/American	211/21
Punjab 289F.	266/76
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	241/46
Surat	251/56
Navsari	267/69
Kampala	293/95

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd July	674
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,068,430
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,042,604
Increase	25,826

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 170 January 178 at cross rate 4.97 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 199/12 Liverpool July 6.27 Rs. 73 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 21 Liverpool May 1938 6.33 Rs. 64 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 211 New York May 11.40 Rs. 44 at cross rate 4.97 1/16

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 23

SAKELS—	
November	17.58—23
ASHMOUNI—	
October	13.69—11
December	13.59—11
GIZA—	
November	15.31—16

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 24

July	253.20—5.70
October	243.00—4.00
November	240.90—4.80

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 24

September	72.00—120
October	72.40—140

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36.
Receipts to date 23-7-37	6870000	7123000
Receipts Yesterday 23-7-37	12000	14000
Exports to date 23-7-37	5724000	6237000
Stock at Ports 23-7-37	1167000	1278000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-7-37	847000	1258000
Stock at Liverpool 23-7-37	855000	740000
Visible Supply 23-7-37	2924000	3355000
Quantity in sight 23-7-37	13128000	12445000
Quantity out of sight 23-7-37	13458000	12198000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

10-12 a.m. Quotation.

July	6.15
August	6.15
September	6.15
October	6.16
November	6.15
December	6.15
January	6.17
February	6.18
March	6.19
April	6.20
May	6.22
June	6.22
July	6.22
Middling Spot	6.41
October	6.24
January	6.26

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 24

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. to £6-19-10. London Paris Exchange was 41 points down at 133.21. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.9/ 1/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. for Spot and forward was up by 1/8 to 19 15/16d. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 17/64. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34 10 6
Ashad	34 10 6
Shravan	34 9 0

SILVER

Ready	51 8 0
Ashad	51 9 0
Shravan	51 11 0

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, July 24.

Spot	20/
Forward	20/

GOLD.

LONDON, July 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7/0/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 23

July	45.15+10
September	44.90+10
December	44.90+10

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 24.

Only one consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 27,75,378 was exported from Bombay for Europe by the s.s. Carthage on Saturday. The metal was for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,00,47,51,475.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 24

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£56-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£56-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£64-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 41-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-0-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, July 23

Copper	£56 10 0
Lead	£23 0 0
Spelter	£22 15 0
Tin	£261 15 0

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, July 24.

Slightly warmer, heavy rains in North Florida, scattered showers in South Texas Forecast Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 24.

The Liverpool market was quiet while Chicago after opening easy, prices improved on a belief that the heavy movement has now passed the peak. The local market was quiet to-day with scattered selling and quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 4 0
Linseed May	8 2 6
Wheat September	5 9 9
Wheat January	5 14 0
Wheat May	5 9 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 23.

July	113 7/8d.
October	111 3/8d.
December	111 1/2d.
March	108 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 23.

July	Dal 1.20 3/8
September	dol 1.19 3/4
December	dol 1.22 1/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 24.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7-0.
Shipment September Rs. 5-14-9.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-15-6.
Kesar Rs. 10-14-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-8-0.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, July 23.

September	2.47—2.
December	2.46—1.
March	2.33—4.
May	2.35—4.

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, July 23.

August £15-8-9.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 24.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,858
Linseed	8,439
Gingellyseed	80
Groundnuts	257
Castorseed	33
Rice	34,164
Mowraseed	220
Gram	731
Joowar	785
Bajree	100
Indian Sugar	279
	Tons.
Coal	373

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, July 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 8-7/8

COFFEE.

NEW YORK, July 24

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 9-1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 100/5
3 per cent	1951/54 101/6
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103/8
3 per cent	U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 95/15
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/10
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107/6
4 per cent	1960/70 111/10
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 118
5 per cent	1939/44 105/6
5 per cent	1940/43 108
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent	1953/63 111/8
5 per cent	1945/55 120
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	B P I 1974 108/4
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117/8
5 per cent	1954 130/8
6 per cent	K P I 1956 130/8
5 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/15 and closed at Rs. 95/14 for the current settlement. Next settlement quotes annas two lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 24

B C RATE T I D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	268 1/8
Bank's buying T T	265 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	991
Bank's buying T T	1,011
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	82 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 7/8
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.96.43 23rd instant
Japan London	1/2 24th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 11/16 24th instant
Shanghai London	1/2 17/64 24th instant
Java London	8.99 24th instant
London Paris	133.21 23rd instant
London Belgium	29.55 3/4 23rd instant
London Switzerland	21.66 3/4 23rd instant
London Berlin	12.35 3/4 23rd instant
London Stockholm	19.39 1/2 23rd instant
London New York	4.97.37 23rd instant
London Amsterdam	9.01 1/4 23rd instant
London Italy	94.57 23rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet
Near. Steady Forward.	
Gold	£6-19-6 1/2 22nd instant
Gold	£6-19-10 23rd instant
Silver London Ready	19 13/16 22nd instant
Silver London Ready	19 7/8 23rd instant
Silver London Forward	19 13/16 22nd instant
Silver London Forward	19 15/16 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready	45 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready	45 23rd instant
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 23rd instant
London Discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 22nd instant
London Discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 23rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
MONEY.—	
Call	1/4 per cent
3 months	3/4 per cent
6 months	1 per cen.
Tone: Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 23

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/88	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Bank scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 16th July 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	127,23,26,000
(b) In Burma	5,85,39,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,14,88,000
(b) In Burma	5,33,23,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,45,86,000
(b) In Burma	3,85,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	5,000
(b) In Burma	16,14,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	66,71,000
(b) In Burma	1,16,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	22,42,000
(b) In Burma	95,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	33,57,22,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	107,63,62,000
(b) In Burma	5,04,48,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	5,65,55,000
(b) In Burma	23,84,000

Active Realising By Jobbers Towards Close

TATA STEELS CLOSE EASY

Cotton Textile Issues Very Steady

BOMBAY, July 24.

Following steady Wall Street advices the local Share Bazar opened fairly steady and after scattered realising prices advanced on increased short covering. There was scarcity of offerings and the tone of the market was very steady but towards the close there appeared some realising by ring traders and prices declined. The undertone was quiet but steady and it appears that operators are not inclined to go short at present prices.

The sharp and unexpected decline in raw cotton prices have had little effect on cotton mill shares. It is generally believed that the textile industry is doing fairly well and active enquiry for cloth is believed to increase profits of our mills.

Money market is easy and in the absence of demand for money, more funds are diverted to security market. It is anticipated that it being off season and there being no new loans this year, chances are in favour of further improvement in medium and long dated securities.

Speculative operations in shares are confined among professional operators and there being absence of outside enterprise the technical position of the market is keeping healthy and we do not look for any material change in prices. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to take quick turns with moderate profits on either side.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,625 and declined to Rs. 1,615. At this level there was short covering and prices rose to Rs. 1,655. Towards the close there was heavy selling by jobbers and prices declined to Rs. 1,620. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 347. Cotton mill shares were steady and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 975 and Powers at Rs. 1,407.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 24.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	305	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	975	0
100 CENTURY	231	4
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 3)	278	2
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	191	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	9 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	150	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	192	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	50	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	344	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	603	12
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1030	0
250 Model	50	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	250	0
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	4
100 Phoenix (10)	275	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,200	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2).	96	4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5.)	276	4
100 Swan (nil)	112	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,350	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 10)	850	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1527	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)		
X.D.	375	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	4
5 Union (As. 4).	5-9-6	
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	158	8
INSURANCE.		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	950	0
15-100 Jupitor (As 12)	16	4
10-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	4
20 Mercantile	53	0
200 Oriental (125)	4,935	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	170	10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1685	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	144	6
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	360	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	222	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	8
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1407	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100 C Province	95	8
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra Bhon	96	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	776	4
MININGS.		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	63	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 24

Bombay Dyeing (975) 967 970 962 973 971 975 972 988 975
Century (238/12) 237 235 237 232 231
Central India (283/12) 282 280 282 277 278
Kohinoor (343/12) 341 343 342 347 343 344
New Great (255) 253 252 255 250
Simplex (97/8) 96 98 97
Swadeshi (280) 277 275 281 276
Associated Cement (159) 158/8
Andhra (1685) 1685
Tata Hydro (176/4) 176 177
Tata Power (1411/4) 1410 1408 1411 1410 1407
Tram Ord (144/8) 144/11 144 144/11 144/6
T Steel Defd (1632/8) 1627 1615 1640 1635 1650 1647 1655 1620
T Steel Ord (351) 350 348 351 349/8 352/8 347/8 347
Tata Steel 2nd pref (163) 163/8 164
Bellapur (170) 170 168 170 168
B Steam (272/8) 271
B Burma (720) 715 717 718 723 712 715

30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1620 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	347 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK (Rs 5)	322 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	168 12
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900 0
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	271 14
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	715 0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	238 12
6	Sh. Br. Petrol (nil)	5 12
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114 0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 15
2	Sh. Indian Copper	3 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	80 8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 14
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	575 0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	520 0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	635 0
15	Scindia (Re. 1.)	28 14
30	PREMIER Con.	93 0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	28 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	302 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	86 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	90 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	160 0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675 0
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109 6
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

LONDON SEEDS.

LONDON, July 24.

Linseed La Plata, Hull,
C. I. F. ton
£ 13/7/6 July sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London,
C. I. F. ton
£15/5/0 July/Aug. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London,
C. I. F. ton
£15/15/0 July/Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont.
C. I. F. ton
£14/16/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull,
C. I. F. ton
£14/12/6 July sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, July 24.

T. T. London on:

New York	4.96.72
Paris	133.12
Berlin	12.35
	Nominal
Madrid	86.00
Amsterdam	9.01-1/16
Brussels	29.50-3/4
Milan	94.41
Berne	21.64-1/4
Prague	142.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

LONDON, July 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11/16 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 mts. market rate 2 p.c. to 2½ p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 mts. market rate 2½ p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 p.c

LINSED OIL.

LONDON, July 24.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt 30/ Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 29/10½ Sept/Oct. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, July 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels 43/ Jan/Feb. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 43/9 July sellers.
Wheat Sout Australian Parcels 46/9 July sellers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 26, 1937

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Move For Moratorium On Peasant Debts

U. P. Cabinet To Rush Relief Legislation

Pt. PANT'S PLAN FOR FIRST SESSION

Out To Implement Congress Agrarian Report

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

It is reported the Congress Cabinet proposes to rush through some urgent relief measures in the first session of the Assembly.

Plan For First Session

Besides the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker and Members Salary Bill some other bill may be brought forward to remove the disqualification of candidates (for election) who underwent certain term of imprisonment,

to declare moratorium on debts incurred by peasants and grant relief to peasants in matters of arrears of rent as suggested by the Agrarian Committee Report.

Agrarian Report

The remaining recommendations of the Agrarian Report will be implemented in the second session of the Assembly.

The Congress Cabinet's idea is not to lose any time.

PT. PANT AND LABOUR STRIKE

Resolution Censuring Him Rejected By Allahabad C. C.

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attended a meeting of the Town Congress Committee held to chalk out a programme for August 1.

A resolution moved at the meeting against the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, criticising the way of his approaching the Cawnpore labour strike, was lost.—United Press.

THREAT TO CONGRESS M.L.A.?

Desist From Carrying On Propaganda Among Muslims

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, July 24.

It is understood Deshbandhu Gupta, a Congress member of the Punjab Assembly and his brother Sjt. Dharmapal Gupta, have received a threatening letter bearing the postal stamp of Saharanpur, requiring them to desist from carrying on Congress propaganda among Muslims. Writers of the letter say they are members of an organised party whose object is to carry on campaign against those Congress leaders who encourage such activities.

A similar letter has been received, it is alleged, by Mr. J. A. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police, asking him to return the revolver which has been found by him with cartridges.

Orders Under Section 144 Partially Withdrawn

PATNA: July 24.

The Premier of Bihar passed an order to-day, partially withdrawing the orders under Section 144 promulgated in Jamshedpur, consequent on the Tata Foundry workers' strike, confining them only to the alleged violent picketers.

The Premier is considering the individual cases of the political prisoners. Orders for their release are expected shortly.—A.P.

FOR RELIEF OF BIHAR PEASANTS

Kisan Group Of Congress M. L. A's. Formed

PATNA, July 21.

It is understood that a Kisan Group has been formed from among the Congress legislators of the Provincial Assembly.

The group will place before the Congress Party in the legislature as also the ministry the viewpoint of the Provincial Kisan Sabha on the various agrarian problems facing the province. The group will meet from time to time in order to decide upon the line of action to be followed so that they can press their demands, it is said, in an organised and ef-

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Amendment To Rules Sequel To Autonomy

SIMLA, July 24.

Certain amendments to the Indian Legislative Rules have been published in to-day's Gazette of India, states a press 'communique' issued to-day by the Legislative department.

The amendments are consequential on the coming into force on the 1st of April of broadly speaking the whole of the Government of India Act, 1935, except Part 11, and while the amendments are to a larger extent formal, it was felt to be undesirable that the business of the forthcoming session should be left to be transacted on the basis of rules which in certain respects are out of conformity with the position resulting from the commencement of the new regime. In these circumstances, Government decided after careful consideration that they could not suitably postpone the making of the amendments until the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature had been given an opportunity of expressing their opinion with reference thereto.

The practical effect of the more important amendments is as follows:—

NEW RESTRICTION FOR OLD.

The existing absolute restriction on the subject matter of questions and resolutions affecting foreign relations, or relations with States in India, or relating to the affairs of such States, is replaced by a restriction on the asking of questions or moving of resolutions on subjects, save with the consent of the Governor-General in his discretion. The wording of the relevant restrictions is brought into line with the phraseology used in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 38 of the New Act and following that proviso, additional prohibitions are imposed on the asking of questions or moving of resolutions save with the consent of the Governor-General on matters connected with the tribal areas or the administration of any excluded area or an action taken in his discretion by the Governor-General in relation to the affairs of a province.

These new restrictions operate within a field in which in the absence it would normally have been open to the President and Governor-General under their existing powers to disallow a question or resolution respectively on the ground that the matter to which it relates, is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council.

The provisions made in the new Rule 19 A in respect of amendments to Bills which require sanction under the new Act is consequential on the fact that the sanction requirements imposed by the new Act differ from the sanction requirements imposed by the old Act in attaching in terms to the introduction of Bills or the moving of amendments.

The recasting of rule 52 is consequential on paragraph 13 of the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936, which redefines the powers of the Auditor-General. The re-draft has the further effect of clarifying the existing rule.—United Press.

BANNED FROM MARWAR

States Peoples' Conference Secretary And Jodhpur Order

JODHPUR, July 25.

Mr. Jayanarain Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, has been verbally ordered to quit Marwar and not to enter it again without obtaining the previous permission of the Jodhpur State Government.

Mr. Vyas who was coming to Jodhpur had to break his journey at Pali and making allegations of police harassment has sent telegrams to the Chief Minister, Jodhpur Government, and the President of the Jodhpur Praja Mandal.

The President of the Praja Mandal made inquiries from the Inspector-General of Police, Jodhpur, who informed that the entry of Mr. Vyas was banned in Marwar.

Mr. Vyas told a "United Press representative that unless a written order is handed over to him he will not go out of the State and that he is determined to stay whatever may happen.—United Press.

EXILES FROM INDIA

Move For Their Return To Motherland

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Dr. Ashraf has written to the Secretary of the Political Prisoners' Relief Committee in Lucknow, to move the Government of India through the U. P. Ministry to secure the return of Raja Mahendra Pratap and Maulana Obaid Ullah Sindhi to India.—United Press.

I. C. L. Union To Inaugurate Allahabad Branch

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The Allahabad Branch of the Indian Civil Liberties Union will be inaugurated to-morrow at Anand Bhawan.—United Press.

"Pushtu Tolana" Society

SIMLA: July 23.

The Literacy Society of Kabul and the Pushtu Literary Society of Kandahar have been amalgamated with headquarters at Kabul. The new Society will be known as "Pushtu Tolana.'

Efforts of the new Society will be directed towards encouraging the use of Pushtu language in Afghanistan, and a weekly newspaper called the "Zari" will be published in Pushtu. The paper will be distributed free to officials and students of schools who are learning Pushtu.—United Press.

ROAD PROTECTION TROOPS FIRED ON

Fakir's Efforts To Stop Tribal Labour

SIMLA: July 24.

A Government 'communique' says that Lieutenant Lloyd and two Indian other ranks were wounded, while the troops engaged in protecting a road construction party east of Razmak were fired on by enemy on 22nd July.

Yesterday also the road protection troops were again fired near Razmak. The enemy were engaged and casualties were inflicted on them.

The Fakir of Ipi continues his efforts to prevent tribesmen from working on the new roads. There was a cessation of work on the section between the Bahadur Camp and the River Shaktu until the arrangements to protect labourers were completed.

The tribal labourers working on sections south of the Shaktu River have increased to 1,270.

The following accidental casualties are reported: one Indian other rank—Killed, and Private Merrifield wounded.—United Press.

HARIJAN WORK IN CONGRESS PROVINCES

Thakkar Bapa Discusses Problem With Mahatma

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, returned to Delhi yesterday from his tour in the Hindi area of the Central Provinces. He visited 17 places in course of his 16-day tour. These include Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, Balaghat, Chhindwara and Betul. For want of collection of funds locally, welfare work for Harijans is stopped at almost all the places except Jubbulpore.

It is now intended to appoint agents at these places and give assistance to the Harijan students from the balance of Gandhi purse funds. It has also been decided to hold a conference of Harijan workers in the Central Provinces as well as those working in other provinces at Wardha at the end of the rainy season.

Mr. Thakkar met Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon and discussed with Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Acting President of the Sangh and Mahatma Gandhi, various matters relating to Harijan work in the six provinces where the Congress Party has taken office.—United Press.

RESIGNATIONS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

BHUSAVAL, July. 25.

It is reliably learnt that Mr. T. J. Sarode B.A. LL.B., of Bhusaval, has tendered his resignation of the membership of Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party in pursuance of the policy advocated by many of the resignatories of the Party in Maharashtra and elsewhere.—United Press.

Limit Of Taxation Reached

Indian Merchants Unable To Bear Any Further Burdens, Says M. C. Ghia

PREMIER KHER'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

The Indian Mercantile community entertained Premier Kher and his colleagues on the Cabinet to dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night. Mr. M. C. Ghia, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Legislature, in offering felicitations, expressed the confidence of the business community in the Ministry and paid tributes to it.

No More Burdens

He, however, gave a gentle hint to the Ministers in regard to the budget they would be placing before the Legislature some time next month. "The Mercantile community is not in a position to bear any further burdens. We have emphasised time and again that the taxable capacity of the people has been reached. . . . . A time may come when the law of diminishing returns may begin to operate," he declared.

Premier Kher in thanking the Mercantile community for the sentiments expressed, assured all that his Government would do its utmost in the direction of economies. He appealed to the Mercantile community to support the Ministry "in order to enable those who cannot afford to pay to have daily comforts of life."

CONFIDENCE IN BOMBAY CABINET

Commercial Community Felicitates Kher And Colleagues

Mr. M. C. Ghia, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Legislature in felicitating the Premier and his colleagues on the Cabinet said:—

The commercial community has welcomed the decision of the National Congress to accept Ministerial Offices. They have got a bitter experience of the way in which affairs relating to trade and industries were administered by Provincial Governments, when there was not a single genuine representative of the people on the Cabinets. We have even now an experience of this with regard to the administration of trade and industries by the Government of India.

GRUDGING AND TARDY

This administration has been characterised by grudging and tardy recognition of the claims of Commerce and Industry and the way in which Banking, Insurance, Shipping have all been dealt with has left much to be desired, to say the least of it. We recognise the limitations under which you all will have to act, and yet, while recognising these limitations, we consider that even then you will have powers which you can exercise for the development and progress of trade and industries. Provinces will now have a greater scope for work in this direction and we trust that through mutual co-operation between trade and industries and you, some of their existing grievances may be reduced or eliminated and steps may be taken for an active programme of industrial development.

LIMIT REACHED.

While welcoming you in our midst, and expressing our confidence in you, at the same time we would be failing in our duty if I do not apprise you of the feelings of the business community on an important problem with which you will be immediately confronted. I am referring to the forthcoming Budget which will be presented to the Assembly sometime in August. I realise that there are certain aspects of the Budget on which the Ministers cannot give out their mind. At the same time, if any suggestions are put forward before you, they will help you in gauging the feelings of the commercial public and your policy and programme may be effected in the light of the same. We appreciate that you have assumed Ministerial Offices to serve the cause of the public and not to serve any individual interests nor to secure any individual gains. It is all the more reason, therefore, why we should place before you our view that the commercial community is not in a position to bear any further burdens. This we have been saying for the last so many years. We have emphasised time and often that the taxable capacity of the people has been reached.

TAXATION UNWELCOME.

It is true that despite this, both the Provincial and the Central Governments have been adding to the burden of taxation, and a time may come when the law of diminishing returns may begin to operate. It was easy for the interim ministry to lay down a paper programme and to prepare a Budget of Revenue and Expenditure as they were not going to be called upon to carry the programme in practice. Proposals for taxation are unwelcome in a country like India, where looking to the poverty of the people the futhermost limit of taxation has

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

WADE QUESTIONS ONE OF THE BELLBOYS AT THE RISTOL HOTEL-----
YOU SAY YOU SAW SOMETHING STRANGE THE NIGHT THAT BELLBOY WAS MURDERED?
YES, SIR--- I WAS ON THE ROOF OF THE HOTEL--WHILE IT HAPPENED---
I SAW A SKIER GO RACING DOWN THAT HILL!
BUT THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE!-- THE HILL'S TOO STEEP!---
THAT'S NOT ALL, SIR,--JUST BEFORE IT HAPPENED I SAW HIM COME DOWN THIS SLOPE-- THE WAY THEM TWO ARE COMIN' NOW!
SAY, DONAVAN--DID YOU FIND ANYTHING UP THERE?
NOTHING SPECIAL--- SOME DARN FOOL LEFT A ROPE DANGLING OVER TH' EDGE OF TH' CLIFF, THAT'S ALL!
6-28
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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